



Scunthorpe & Frodingham Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH

AND

SANITARY CONDITION

FOR THE YEAR 1934.

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SCUNTHORPE:
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1934.

Public Health Committee.

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Public Health Department.

OFFICERS:

**Medical Officer of Health—*

J. H. CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

**Chief Sanitary Inspector—*

JOSEPH GALLAGHER, C.R.S.I., M.I.P.C.

**Sanitary Inspectors—*

DAVID P. NASH, C.R.S.I., D.S.T.C.

G. A WARD, C.R.S.I.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector—

REGINALD G. PASSEY.

Infectious Diseases Nurse—

Miss E. JONES, S.R.N. & R.F.N. (Cert. Midwife).

Clerk—

Miss W. WHITEHEAD.

*Salaries contributed to under Public Health Acts or by Exchequer Grants.



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Public Health Department,

Scunthorpe.

May, 1935.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the following report upon the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your district for the year 1934.

A rise is recorded in the birth rate from 15.9 to the figure of 16.5 per 1,000 of the population. The general death rate continued at the low rate of 8.9, and the infantile mortality rate was 61. The vital statistics compare favourably with those for England and Wales.

The question of reorganisation of the three sewage works was considered by the Council, further reference to which is made in this report. The North Lindsey Water Act, 1934, was passed by Parliament.

A further increase in the number of new houses provided by your Council and by private enterprise is recorded. At the same time the Public Health Department has continued the work of improving the existing housing and general sanitation of the Area. The rate of conversion of existing Pail Closets is proceeding at a satisfactory rate.

I wish to tender my thanks to Mr. Farrar, the Engineer and Surveyor, to Mr. Gallagher, the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent, and the Staff of the Health Department for the valuable assistance rendered in the compilation of this report.

The support which you have given to the work of the Public Health Department during the year has been fully appreciated.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. CLARKE.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	acres	7,895
Population (Estimated mid-year 1934)		35,710
Number of Inhabited Houses (1921)		5,253
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1934)		8,568
Rateable Value, 1-4-34		£177,110 £170,318
Sum represented by a penny rate ... 3/... 3... 34		£673

Population.

The Registrar-General's mid-year 1934 estimate of population has been used in the calculation of Rates for this Report.

Social Conditions.

No material alteration has taken place since these were reported upon in the Survey Report for 1925. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those appertaining to iron-stone mining, the iron and steel industries, basic slag, and tar macadam production. With regard to the state of trade in this district the figures supplied by the Manager of the Scunthorpe Employment Exchange area show that the number of persons on the live Register at the end of January, 1934, was 1,131. At the end of December the figure was 1,000. The reduction in the number of unemployed was due to a revival in trade of the iron and steel industries, which set in about the middle of 1933.

The Relieving Officer states that 946 persons resident in the Urban District received Relief for the year ending 31st December, 1934. The total cost of Relief for the year in question was £5,087, against £6,068 for the corresponding period in the previous year.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for 1934.

Live Births	Total	M.	F.
Legitimate	565	278	287
Illegitimate	26	13	13
Stillbirths	29	18	11
Deaths	320	168	152
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...			16.5
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			46.7
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			8.9

Deaths from puerperal causes:

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal sepsis	1	1.61
Other puerperal causes	0	
Total	1	1.61

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	61
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	60.1
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	76.9
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	2

Tables 1 to 9 at the end of the Report give further details of Vital Statistics and various comparisons.

Births.

The number registered during 1934 was 591, against 533 in 1933. The births during the four quarters of the year were 133, 155, 144, and 159.

26 Illegitimate births were registered in 1934, against 21 in 1933. The Ward distribution is given in Table 3.

The birth rate (i.e., number of births per 1,000 of the population) was 16.5 for 1934, against 15.9 in 1933. The rate for England and Wales in 1934 was 15.0.

29 Stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 22 in 1933. The number of stillbirths per 1,000 population was 0.81, against 0.62 for the whole country.

Deaths.

320 deaths were registered during 1934, against 359 during 1933. The death rate for 1934 was 8.9, and compares with a rate of 11.8 for England and Wales.

Tables 5 and 6 give further details of the classification of deaths.

The Percentage of Total Deaths occurring in Public Institutions was 27.5.

Causes of Death.

Table 5 gives an analysis of the causes of death registered during the year.

The following table compares the main causes with former years:—

Disease.	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Influenza	19	6	44	10	26	15	20	3
Heart Disease	24	37	39	47	49	55	72	70
Pneumonia	28	6	30	26	31	19	23	23
Cancer	25	24	29	33	34	36	36	38
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21	15	23	17	30	21	24	26
Congenital Debility, etc.	24	17	17	18	27	23	33	30
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	14	16	16	18	18	7	23	16
Violence	11	12	14	12	10	18	13	15
Bronchitis	18	8	14	16	17	7	8	4

The Zymotic Diseases Death Rate, i.e. deaths from Small-pox (0), Measles (0), Scarlet Fever (1), Whooping Cough (0), Diphtheria (2), Diarrhoea (2), and Enteric Fever (0), a total of 5, was 0.14 per 1,000 population, against 0.17 in 1933, and 0.26 in 1932.

The Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.72 and the Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate was 0.25 per 1,000 population.

Infantile Mortality.

A total of 36 infants under one year of age died during 1934, against 33 in 1933 and 43 in 1932. The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) was 58.3, against 59.6 in 1933 and 73.0 in 1932.

Maternal Mortality.

One death occurred during the year.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals provided or subsidized by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

A. (1) Fever.

The hospitals available are situated at Scunthorpe, Osgodby and Scartho. The last two are provided by other Authorities, and both are about thirty miles away.

The Brumby Fever Hospital, erected by the Lindsey County Council (who were constituted in 1921 as the Authority for the hospital treatment of Infectious Disease in your area), was opened in 1930.

(2) Smallpox.

Application was made during 1931 for the formation of a United District for controlling the Smallpox Hospital at Caistor. The Ministry of Health have by an Order dated April 1st, 1932, granted a Provisional Order for this purpose, which is cited as the "Lindsey and Lincoln Joint Smallpox Hospital Order, 1932." Under this Order the number of partners is increased to 26.

Your Council's share of establishment charges under the Joint Scheme amounted to £100 17s. 2d. for the year ended 31-3-1935, against £117 15s. 2d. for the previous year.

B. (1) Tuberculosis.

The Hospitals available for this area are referred to in the section of the Report dealing with the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

(2) Maternity. Scunthorpe Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home is provided and maintained by the Lindsey County Council. The Administrative Medical Superintendent is the Lady Assistant County Medical Officer, who is resident in Scunthorpe.

The following report on the working of the Home has been made for the year 1934.

Scunthorpe Maternity Home—1934.

The number of admissions during the year 1934 was 261 as against 259 in 1933. During 1934 all cases of abortion and miscarriage have been admitted to other hospitals. The new Maternity Home is being built in Brumby Wood Lane and it is hoped that this will be ready for occupation towards the end of 1935.

Of the 261 admissions there were 240 confinements and these included 21 cases requiring operation. There were 20 cases which required nursing and observation. The observation cases were discharged within 36 hours of admission and were later re-admitted at the onset of labour.

The average duration of stay per patient was 11.533 days.

Medical assistance was sought by the nursing staff on 60 occasions and the services of a consultant surgeon were required for 12 patients.

Two cases of puerperal fever occurred in the Home during the year. Both cases recovered satisfactorily.

One case of puerperal pyrexia due to femoral phlebitis was notified.

Appropriate institutional treatment was provided in these cases.

There was one maternal death. The cause of death was due to a papilloma of the bladder and ante-partum hæmorrhage for which Cæsarean Section was required.

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum and this case recovered completely.

There were 19 stillbirths and 2 infants died within 10 days of birth.

The total number of ante-natal attendances made was 1,024.

Of the 261 admissions, 210 were from Scunthorpe and 51 from outside the urban area.

A statement of costs for the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, showed that the nett cost per week was £3. 0s. 5.8d.

At the Ante-natal Clinic, Parkinson Avenue, the following cases were examined by the Doctor in attendance:—

	Cases	Attendances
Ante-natal	179	838
Post-natal	58	60
Gynæcological	8	9

Other Institutional Provision.

Orthopædic Cases are sent when necessary by the Orthopædic Surgeon of the Lindsey County Council to Lincoln Hospital, etc.

Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital. This institution is a General Hospital managed by a voluntary Committee.

During 1934, 1,446 In-patients were admitted and treated, in addition to 70 remaining in at the beginning of the year. Of the 1,446 cases, 613 were Males, 605 Females, and 228 Children. 320 of these were accidents, 964 surgical, and 155 medical cases. Throughout the year, the average number of beds occupied daily was 84.96 out of a total of 86 beds available, including eight private beds.

The average length of stay in Hospital per each In-patient during 1934 was 21.62 days.

The work in the Out-patient Departments showed a marked increase over the previous year; 7,003 new patients attended the Hospital, involving 33,931 examinations and treatments, against 5,963 and 25,954 respectively in 1933.

BUILDINGS AND MAINTENANCE. Further steps have been taken by the Board of Management to meet the demands now made upon the Hospital by the district.

In December a contract for the erection of a new Ward Block and alterations to existing balconies for the sum of approximately £9,000 was let. The cost, including furniture and equipment, will be approximately £10,000.

These new extensions will provide 56 permanent additional beds and 24 temporary beds. The ground floor will be used for the accommodation of male patients, and will provide a main Ward of 21 beds for surgical cases together with an Eye Ward of 4 beds, and a small Isolation Ward of 3 beds. The first floor will provide similar accommodation for females with the exception that the main portion will be divided into two wards, one accommodating 11 beds for Medical cases and the other 10 beds for Surgical cases. The balconies of the new wards will be enclosed by sliding-glass partitions and so constructed to enable enclosure and use as temporary wards, each balcony accommodating six beds.

The existing balconies of the "Cliff" and "Oswald" Wards are being altered to give the same result. These balconies will be ready for use at the end of April, 1935, and will be immediately put into use as temporary wards.

The date of completion of the main contract is fixed as the 30th June, 1935, but owing to the existing portion of the ground floor being already used temporarily to accommodate the Massage, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Dental Departments, the full benefit of the new Wing cannot be obtained until provision is made to house these departments permanently. After careful deliberation of the whole situation, the Board of Management has decided to go ahead with the completion of the Hospital in accordance with the original scheme, and to provide an Out-patients Department and a Laundry.

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Maw, the Secretary of the Hospital, for the above information.

Brigg Poor Law Institution. The Relieving Officer states that there are 200 beds at this Institution, of which 90 are Hospital beds (Men 38, Women 36, Children 16). Beds are available for Maternity cases as required. There are 2 beds for urgent accident cases. A New Operating Theatre, fully equipped, was opened during 1934.

Institutional Provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children—nil. When necessary, cases are admitted to the Brigg Infirmary. Expectant unmarried women are admitted to the Scunthorpe Maternity Home.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) **FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.** Removal is carried out by the Brumby Isolation Hospital Ambulance or by the Authorities of the Hospital to which the patients are sent.

(b) **FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.** Most of the large Works have private ambulances for their accident cases. The St. John's Ambulance is ordinarily utilised. A new ambulance, towards which the Lindsey County Council contributes, has been provided to cover the Scunthorpe Police Area. The Scunthorpe Urban District Council pay a yearly contribution of £17 14s. to the St. John's Ambulance Society for maintenance of their telephones for Ambulance Drivers resident in Scunthorpe.

The Ambulance services as outlined above are at present adequate to meet the needs of this area.

CLINICS FOR TREATMENT CENTRES.

Antenatal	} Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Thursdays,	10—12 a.m.
		Alternate Home	Tuesdays, 11—12 a.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare	} Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Mondays,	2—4 p.m.
		Alternate Ashby—Wesleyan Hall	Tuesdays, 2—4 p.m.
	} Crosby—Parkinson Avenue		Thursdays, 2—4 p.m.
Mothercraft	Scunthorpe—Parkinson Avenue	Wednesdays,	3 p.m.
Minor Ailment	do.	do.	Daily, 9—12 a.m.
Ophthalmic	do.	do.	Wednesdays, 10 a.m.
Tuberculosis	do.	{	Mondays, 2—4 p.m.
			Fridays, 2—4 p.m.
Ultra Violet Ray	do.	do.	Monday and Thursday, 10—12 a.m.
Venereal Disease	do.	{	Male: Tuesday and Thursday, 6 p.m.
			Female: Mondays, 10—12 a.m.
			Wednesdays, 2—4 p.m.
Orthopaedic	do.	do.	1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month, 2—4 p.m.
Dental	do.	do.	By arrangement.

All these Clinics are provided by the Lindsey County Council. No additional facilities have been provided during the year.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

The names of these officers are given on the front page. All are whole time officers.

Your Medical Officer of Health carries out the following duties for the Lindsey County Council:—

Medical Superintendent—Brumby Isolation Hospital.

Tuberculosis Officer.

Venereal Diseases Officer.

School Medical Officer.

Six Health Visitors employed by the County Council are stationed at Scunthorpe and carry out the Tuberculosis, School Medical and Child welfare visiting in Scunthorpe and the surrounding rural districts and assist at the various Clinics.

Two County Nurses carrying out orthopædic and dental work are stationed in Scunthorpe.

The Infectious Diseases Nurse is also resident in Scunthorpe and assists at the Female Venereal Diseases Clinic.

Nursing in the Home.

General.

The General Nursing is carried out by three voluntary Nursing Associations. The following information has been supplied by the Secretaries of these Associations.

The Scunthorpe and Crosby Nursing Association employs a Superintendent and four District Nurses. During the year 698 cases were attended and a total number of 16,311 visits were paid. The Association sustained a severe loss through the death of the Superintendent, Miss Caddy, who had for a long period rendered valuable service to the town.

The Brumby and Frodingham Nursing Association employs two District Nurses. During 1934, 6,097 visits were paid to 233 cases.

The Ashby Nursing Association employs two District Nurses. During 1934, 249 cases were attended and 5,181 visits were made.

Infectious Diseases.

The County and District Councils combine to provide an Infectious Diseases Nurse who carries out the supervision and any necessary home nursing of fever cases for the District Council and that of cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum for the County Council.

Midwives.

The total number of practising Midwives in the District is 22, of whom twelve are attached to the Nursing Associations, and five to the Maternity Home. The remaining five are in private practice. All hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 3 and 4).

The Museums portion of the Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Public Libraries Acts.

The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Part 2.

Part 3, Sections 34 to 38, 39 to 42, and 43 to 51.

Part 4, Sections 52 to 66 and 68. Part 6 and Part 8.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

The Public Health Act, 1925; Parts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

The North Lindsey Water Act, 1934.

The following Byelaws received the assent of the Minister of

Health on the 5th December, 1928, and are now in force:—

- (a) Common Lodging Houses.
- (b) Slaughter Houses.
- (c) Management and Charges for the use of Slaughter-houses provided by the Council.
- (d) Means of Escape from Fire.
- (e) Nuisances.
- (f) New Streets and Buildings.
- (g) Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar Structures.
- (h) Baths and Wash-houses Act.
- (i) Fish Frying.
- (j) Houses Let for Lodgings.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Antenatal and Infant Welfare Centres are in the charge of the County Council.

Antenatal Clinics are held at the Maternity Home and at the new Clinic premises. The number of attendances made a total of 1,879.

Infant Welfare Clinics are now held at the new Clinic premises and at Ashby Wesleyan Hall. The total number of attendances at these Clinics was 12,532, viz., mothers 6,238, and children 7,294.

BRUMBY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This Institution consists of three Ward Blocks, an Administrative Block, and the Nurses Residence, Porter's Lodge, Reception Room, for Visitors of patients, premises for disinfection and laundry work, and Mortuary. The accommodation for patients is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever Block. One 6 bed Ward, one 10 bed
Ward, 3 Cots, and 2 single bed Wards 21 beds

Cubicle Block. 8 Cubicles and 1 Cot 9 beds

Tuberculosis Block. Two 4 bed Wards, and 6 single
Cubicles 14 beds .

Scarlet Fever Wards.

88 patients were admitted during 1934. 20 cases were treated with Streptococcus (Scarlatina) Serum.

Throughout the year the disease continued to be of a mild type. In the serum treated group there were 2 patients, one of whom was complicated by Otorrhœa, and the other by Rhinitis. The following complications in the 68 cases not treated with Serum:—Adenitis 4, Otorrhœa 3, Albuminuria 4, Cellulitis 1. One child was admitted with Acute Otitis Media which required a radical Mastoid Operation, but made a good recovery.

There were two deaths in this group, one in the case of a boy admitted with Broncho Pneumonia complicated by Scarlet Fever, the other was a case of Mild Scarlet Fever who developed an extensive Cellulitis of the leg.

The cases treated with Serum were admitted to Hospital in an early stage of the disease and had a relatively severe attack of fever and rash. In the remainder the symptoms and rash were less marked: a number of these cases were admitted in the stage of desquamation. The majority of the complications were noted as occurring in the group which was admitted in the later stages of the disease.

These results emphasise the importance of adequate treatment of Scarlet Fever from the onset of the disease. Early treatment of Scarlet Fever and the exhibition of serum, as shown by the results obtained in this area during the past 5 years, are of value in lessening the severity of the attack, and in diminishing the number of complications which may be expected to occur. There were no return cases during 1934.

Cubicle Ward.

34 notified cases of Diphtheria were admitted, all of which received serum treatment as outlined in my Annual Report for 1930. Only one death occurred in a child admitted on the 5th day of the disease suffering from Toxic Diphtheria. The remainder of the cases were discharged cured; there were no complications.

Other Diseases.

The following cases received treatment in the Cubicle Ward during 1934:—Polio-Myelitis 1, Erysipelas 3, Mumps 1, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 2, 3 Observation Cases.

The case of Polio-Myelitis proved to be one of Cystitis, and readily responded to treatment of the condition.

There was one death from Erysipelas.

Two cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis in boys aged 3 and 15 years respectively made a good recovery after treatment.

One of the Observation cases was Otitis Media, the other two being infants admitted from the Maternity Home as cases of suspected Pemphigus; the condition being Bullous Impetigo rapidly cleared up under treatment.

Tuberculosis Ward.

33 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted. 9 cases died in an advanced stage of the disease. 23 patients were discharged during the year.

Many of these patients have shown improvement in their symptoms and general physical condition. Some have responded well to treatment, having obtained marked benefit. Periodical dental treatment has been provided for several patients.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Report by the Medical Officer of Health as Assistant School Medical Officer, Lindsey County Council.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The general hygienic conditions of the schools in the Urban District continue to be satisfactory. In each instance town's water is laid on and is adequate in quantity and otherwise satisfactory.

At the majority of schools, the hygienic conditions were unexceptionable. Four of the schools in the area are of modern construction and design, having been built during the past decade.

In recent years a considerable improvement in the equipment and hygienic conditions of the older schools has been effected as a result of frequent inspections.

In my report for 1930 I drew attention to the inadequate supply of towels for washing purposes at the elementary schools: the County Council has now arranged for an adequate number of clean towels, and washing facilities now appear to be satisfactory.

In two of the older school buildings, viz., Frodingham Junior and Infants, and Scunthorpe Church of England Infants Schools there is no teachers' room where medical inspections can conveniently be held.

A few minor defects were attended to at several schools. The resurfacing of the playground and conversion of out-offices at Santon School have been attended to. The improvement of the playground at the Church of England Boys' School requires attention.

The conversion of a block of out-offices of the trough closet type to the wash-down type at the Doncaster Road Girls' School would be an improvement, having regard to the fact that this is a Senior School.

During the year exterior and interior decoration was carried out at several schools.

The number of elementary and secondary school children inspected during the year, including those done at Henderson Avenue School, is shown in the following Table:—

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

			Inspected.		Found to require treatment.	
			Elementary.	Secondary.	Elementary.	Secondary.
Entrants	...	...	591	158	142	40
Intermediates	...		656	...	143	...
Leavers	...	...	492	49	82	3
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			1739	207	367	43
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Other routine examinations	...			2	1	

B. Other Inspections.

	Elementary.	Secondary.
Number of Special Examinations	163	15
Number of Supervisory Examinations ...	2431	335

Infectious Diseases.

The following were the notifications of infectious diseases received from Doctors relating to the age period 5/15 years, i.e. roughly the age of school attendance: Diphtheria 12, Scarlet Fever 40, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Other Tuberculosis 11, Chickenpox 2, Measles 6, Pneumonia 4, Erysipelas 1, Polio Encephalitis 1. In addition, 26 cases of Measles, 251 Chickenpox, 111 Whooping Cough, were brought to the notice of the Health Department by Parents and Teachers. Many of these cases were in either school or pre-school children.

As reported in previous years the following table shows the number of Forms S.M.S. 31 (notifications of infectious disease by Head Teachers) received by the Medical Officer of Health and the Diseases notified:—

School.	No. of Forms. Chicken Pox.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Mumps.	Impetigo.	Scarlet Fever.	Scabies.	Ringworm.	Diphtheria. Queries,	Contacts, etc
Henderson Avenue Infants .	13	19	1	5	19	...	...	...	...	19
Henderson Avenue Junior ...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Crosby Infants	8	22	...	...	8	...	3	...	2	1
Crosby Girls	10	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9
Doncaster Road Girls	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scunthorpe C. of E. Infants	4	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1
Scunthorpe C. of E. Girls ...	6	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	5
Scunthorpe C. of E. Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frodingham Infants	14	20	...	3	42	...	4	...	1	2
Frodingham Junior Mixed ...	16	2	...	3	14	...	...	...	...	10
Brumby Senior .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashby Junior and Infants ...	28	22	2	6	9	1	2	...	...	89
Ashby Boys .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashby Girls	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	10
Santon Terrace	30	17	1	...	51	...	...	...	...	10
Crosby Boys .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	139	105	4	25	161	1	10	...	1	2 158

The County Council and Urban District Council jointly employ an Infectious Diseases District Nurse who closely supervises under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, all cases and contacts of infectious diseases amongst school children. School intimations of disease are of valuable assistance in this work. In

cases of infectious diseases which have not been notified and enquired into by the Health Department, school intimations are promptly investigated with a view to taking appropriate action.

The percentage of children vaccinated was 6.96, as compared with 8.59 for 1933.

No schools have been closed in the Urban District during the year and all exclusions have been in accordance with "Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School."

Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.

A. CARE COMMITTEE. The Occupation Centre provided by the Children's Care Committee has continued its good work during 1934. Full financial responsibility is now taken for this work by the Lindsey County Council.

14 children remained on the Register at the end of 1933, decreasing to 11 at the end of 1934. 3,379 attendances were made out of a possible 3,563, or 92 per cent as compared with 71 per cent in 1933.

B. NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN. This Society continues to co-operate fully with the Public Health Department in any enquiries affecting the interests of school children.

Employment of Children and Young Persons.

No examinations for employment certificates under the Children's Act, 1933, were carried out during the year.

School Baths.

By arrangement with the Baths Committee, the Local School Managers and the Lindsey County Council, the scholars attending the Grammar, Modern, and elementary schools were allowed the use of the Swimming Baths. The charge made to the County Council was £50.

The children attended for six sessions per day of three-quarters of an hour's duration, the actual time of bathing being restricted to twenty minutes. 6,565 children attended during the season.

Scunthorpe School Clinic.

The Minor Ailment Clinic continued to be well attended during the year. 400 boys and 368 girls (total 768) were treated or parents advised. The total number of attendances was 6,709. There were 237 Sessions. The average number of attendances per session was 28.31, while the average attendance per child was 8.73.

Of the cases treated, there were 14 Ringworm of Scalp and 4 Ringworm of Body, Scabies 6, Impetigo 317, Other skin diseases 32.

There were 20 cases of Minor Eye Defects, 20 cases of Blepharitis, 32 Minor Ear Defects and 41 of Otorrhœa.

There were 253 cases of Miscellaneous Ailments, 24 Nose and Throat Defects, and 3 children were found to be normal.

Wherever possible daily treatment has been carried out at the Minor Ailment Clinic in cases of Otorrhœa. The average attendance of these cases was 12.6 days, extending over an average period of 5.2 weeks, the chief method of treatment used being that of insufflation with Boracic Acid Powder.

TUBERCULOSIS.

107 New Cases were examined during 1934, against 111 in 1933. Of the 107 cases, 59 were diagnosed as definitely Tuberculous. 79 contacts examined were found to be Non-Tuberculous. A total of 37 patients were discharged as "recovered."

The total number of patients with Diagnosis completed on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1934, was 342. 28 patients died during the year under review, against 26 in 1933.

Consultations with Medical Practitioners were 287, of which 114 were at houses of patients. In addition, 145 other house visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Officer.

During the year, 81 sputum examinations were carried out at the County Council and Urban District Councils Laboratories.

22 X-Ray examinations were performed in 1934.

A number of patients were sent for treatment to various institutions as follows:—Brumby 28, Gainsborough 7, Louth 4, Branston 20, Ipswich 2, Grimsby —, Gringley 3, Margate —, Lincoln County Hospital 4, Harlow Wood —, Kelling 2. Of these cases, 63 were Pulmonary and 7 Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

During the year the Scunthorpe and District Tuberculosis Care Committee continued to render valuable help as outlined in my Annual Report for 1932.

The number of school children who attended the Scunthorpe Dispensary during 1934 was 80, of which 60 were diagnosed as Tuberculous.

Orthopædic Clinic.

This Clinic is held by Mr. Bilcliffe twice a month. Cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints are referred when required to this Clinic for advice or treatment. Facilities exist for the application of plaster of paris splints and other special medical apparatus and for remedial exercises at the weekly Clinics held under the charge of the Orthopædic Nurse.

Table 14a gives full details of the work of the Orthopædic Clinic.

Hospital Accommodation.

No changes have occurred in the arrangements already in existence for the treatment in Hospitals or Sanatoria of cases of Tuberculosis. During 1934, 63 patients received institutional treatment for Pulmonary and 7 for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Home Nursing.

The District Nurses have voluntarily assisted in the nursing in their own homes of patients suffering from advanced Tuberculosis.

The number of children affected with Tuberculosis attending the Dispensary during 1934 was 64—the total number of school children who attended was 126.

The following is a list of exceptional children at 31-12-34:—

	Boys	Girls
(a) Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands)	1	1
(b) Quiescent or Arrested Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra-thoracic glands)	13	11
(c) Tuberculosis of the Peripheral Glands	7	5
(d) Abdominal Tuberculosis	4	8
(e) Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints (not including Deformities due to Old Tuberculosis)	4	6
(f) Tuberculosis of Other Organs (Skin, etc.) ...	—	1

SCUNTHORPE ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC—1934.

The type of lamp used and the courses of treatment are as described in the 1932 annual report. Cases were again referred for U.V.R. treatment by the Doctors in charge of the Infant Welfare and School Clinics and the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

The 43 patients who attended this Clinic received a total of 816 exposures. Of the 43 patients, 17 were children under 5 years, 25 were school children and 1 adult. 34 patients completed treatment during the year 1934, and 9 remain under treatment.

A summary of the cases dealt with is given below:—

Group I. Children under 5 years.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
Malnutrition	2	...	...	2
Marasmus	2	...	...	2
Rickets	7	2	3	2
General Debility	1	...	1	...
T.B. Adenitis	1	1	...	...

Group II. School Children.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
T.B. Adenitis	4	..	4	..
T.B. Abdomen	1	..	1	..
Lupus of Face (Non T.B.) ...	1	...	1	...
Adenitis Cervical	2	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	...	1	...
Alopecia	1	...	1	...
General Debility	4	...	1	3
Malnutrition	2	...	1	1
Anæmia and Malnutrition	1	1	...	...
T.B. Hip	1	1	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	...	1
Chilblains	1	...	...	1

Group III. Adults.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
Chronic Lupus of Arm	1	...	Yes	..

Cases which Remained under Treatment at end of 1934.

Defect.	Cases.	No change.	Improved.	Remedied.
Children under 5 years.				
Rickets	2	..	2	..
Marasmus	1	1	...	..
General Debility	1	1	...	..
School Children.				
Anæmia	2	...	...	...
Bronchitis	1	...	1	...
General Debility	1	...	1	...
T.B. Elbow	1	...	1	...

VENEREAL DISEASES.

During 1934 a total of 59 new cases attended the Male Clinic. Of these, 10 were cases of Syphilis, 25 of Gonorrhœa, and 24 Non-Venereal Cases, as compared with 3, 26, and 21 respectively in 1933.

Of the 10 new cases of Syphilis one was in the primary stage, two secondary, and six in the tertiary stage. 23 of the new cases of Gonorrhœa were in their first year of infection, 1 in the later stage and 1 was transferred from another Centre.

The total number of Male cases dealt with at the Centre during 1934 was 13 Syphilis and 46 Gonorrhœa, against 9 Syphilis and 43 Gonorrhœa in 1933.

Of the 13 cases of Syphilis, 5 ceased to attend before completion of treatment, all of these being tertiary cases. One case was transferred to another Centre, leaving 6 under treatment on 31st December, 1934.

10 cases of Gonorrhœa ceased attending in the first year of infection,—one case ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure. 15 cases were discharged cured and 1 case was transferred, leaving 19 cases under treatment at the end of the year.

The number of Male attendances, including Non-Venereal cases, at Medical Officer's Sessions was 1,185. The number of attendances for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings, etc., was 2,026, giving a total of 3,211 male attendances.

At the Female Clinic the number of cases remaining under treatment at the beginning of 1934 was 36 (17 Syphilis, and 19 Gonorrhœa). A total of 70 new cases was seen during 1934, viz., 2 Syphilis, 25 Gonorrhœa, and 43 conditions other than Venereal, against 8, 32, and 38 in 1933.

Five cases of Syphilis and eleven of Gonorrhœa defaulted in 1934.

The total attendances of all cases was 1,806, viz., 1,327 at Medical Officer's Sessions, and 479 for intermediate treatment.

The following pathological specimens were sent for examination at the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory: 58 for Wasserman Reaction, 354 for Gonorrhœa, and 23 for Complement Fixation Test.

In December a free Film showing and Lecture on the "Tragedy of Ignorance" was given for Adults by the British Social Hygiene Council at a local Hall in Scunthorpe.

No action has been necessary under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The Water Supply of the Urban District is from underground sources and is derived from the Council's Water Undertakings at Risby Warren and Appleby and, in addition, there is a bulk supply taken from The North Lincolnshire Iron Company Ltd.

The supply is constant, of good quality and satisfactory pressure, and has proved adequate for the needs of the Urban District. The results of analysis of samples of water from the present sources are given below.

In connection with the drought during the year the public were urged to economise and instructions given that water for domestic purposes should not be used for watering gardens, washing cars, etc.

An Act entitled the North Lindsey Water Act, 1934, for the establishment of a Joint Regional Water Board to obtain and give a supply in bulk to the three constituent authorities, viz., the Scunthorpe and Frodingham U.D.C., the Brigg U.D.C., and the Glanford Brigg R.D.C., has been passed by Parliament.

The work under the Act and under the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Order of 1931 is to be carried out by the Scunthorpe and Frodingham Urban District Council on behalf of the Joint Board. An application for sanction to the necessary loan was made to the Ministry of Health, who held an Inquiry into the subject matter of the loan on the 14th March, 1934. Subsequently sanction was given for the sinking of two bores on Wressle Farm Estate. The work of sinking these bores is proceeding.

Water samples from the present sources have been taken during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst (Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., Sheffield), whose report is as follows:—

Mark No. 1. Risby Warren Supply. Taken from tap at house No. 201, Ashby Road, Scunthorpe, on July 27th, 1934.

The sample showed on analysis:—

Suspended Matter	none.	
Appearance of a column 2ft. long ...	clear: colourless.	
	Grains	Parts
	per Gallon.	per 100,000.
Solids in solution	28.35	40.5
Solids non volatile	24.15	34.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Lost on ignition	4.20	6.0
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Observation on ignition	slight charring ; vegetable organic matter.	
Silica	0.20	0.29
Alumina and Iron Oxide	0.28	0.40
Lime (CaO)	10.66	15.23
Magnesia (MgO)	0.61	0.87
Chlorides in terms of Cl	1.70	2.43
Carbonates in terms of CO ₂	5.53	7.90
Sulphates in terms of SO ₃	5.52	7.89
Nitrates in terms of N ₂ O ₅	0.77	1.10

The earthy and saline matters in solution were probably composed as follows:—

Silica	0.20	0.29
Alumina and Iron Oxide	0.28	0.40
Calcium Carbonate	12.58	17.97
Calcium Sulphate	8.77	12.53
Magnesium Sulphate	0.54	0.77
Magnesium Chloride	1.02	1.45
Sodium Chloride	1.57	2.24
Sodium Nitrate	1.21	1.73
	<hr/> 26.17	<hr/> 37.38

Total Hardness	20.6	29.4
Temporary Hardness	12.6	18.0
Permanent Hardness	8.0	11.4
pH Value		8.0
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)		absent.
August 17th, 1934.		

Mark No. 2. Appleby and North Lincoln Supply. Taken from tap at house No. 52, High Street, Scunthorpe, on July 27th, 1934.

The sample showed on analysis:—

Suspended Matter	none.	
Appearance of a column 2ft. long ...	clear: colourless.	
	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per 100,000.
Solids in solution	35.70	51.0
Solids non volatile	32.90	47.0
	<hr/> 2.80	<hr/> 4.0
Loss on ignition		

Observation on ignition	slight charring; vegetable organic matter.	
Silica	0.14	0.20
Alumina and Iron Oxide	0.20	0.28
Lime (CaO)	11.07	15.81
Magnesia (MgO)	0.91	1.30
Chlorides in terms of Cl	2.40	3.43
Carbonates in terms of CO ₂	7.88	11.26
Sulphates in terms of SO ₃	7.32	10.46
Nitrates in terms of N ₂ O ₅	0.16	0.23

The earthy and saline matters in solution were probably composed as follows:—

Silica	0.14	0.20
Alumina and Iron Oxide	0.20	0.28
Calcium Carbonate	17.92	25.60
Calcium Sulphate	2.50	3.57
Magnesium Sulphate	2.72	3.88
Sodium Sulphate	7.17	10.24
Sodium Chloride	3.96	5.65
Sodium Nitrate	0.25	0.35
	<hr/> 34.86 <hr/>	<hr/> 49.77 <hr/>
Total Hardness	22.0	31.5
Temporary Hardness	17.9	25.6
Permanent Hardness	4.1	5.9
pH Value	8.0	
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	absent.	

August 17th, 1934.

The Analyst in a letter accompanying the above-mentioned reports states:—

“You will notice that the investigation was made with a view of ascertaining the mineral constituents of the two supplies. Judging from the pH Value and the mineral constituents neither sample should have any action on metal pipes such as lead, iron or copper.”

The following new Water Mains were laid in 1934 :—

190	lineal	yards,	6"	diameter,	Monks Road.
490	"	"	6"	"	Church Lane.
240	"	"	6"	"	Bushfield Road.
100	"	"	6"	"	Crosby Avenue.
275	"	"	4"	"	St. Paul's Road.
180	"	"	4"	"	Churchfield Road.
100	"	"	4"	"	Buckingham Avenue.
135	"	"	4"	"	Maple Tree Way.
15	"	"	4"	"	Messingham Road.
250	"	"	4"	"	Station Road.
230	"	"	4"	"	Cliff Gardens.
75	"	"	4"	"	Eryholme Crescent.
16	"	"	4"	"	Albourn Avenue.
100	"	"	4"	"	Peveril Avenue.
100	"	"	4"	"	Haig Avenue.
120	"	"	4"	"	Nuns Road.
260	"	"	4"	"	Rowland Road.

2,876 lineal yards.

All the new houses built in the Urban District during 1934, with the exception of four on Scotter Road near the southern boundary (where there is no water main available), have been connected to the Council's Water Supply, and, in addition, 161 other houses not previously supplied have been connected to the Town Supply. The four new houses mentioned obtain water from wells.

The total quantity of water consumed in the Urban District for domestic purposes during the year ended 31st December, 1934, was 725,637,300 gallons, equal to 17.3 gallons per head per day taking the population supplied at 35,713, and 50,229,000 gallons have been used for industrial purposes, equal to 3.9 gallons per head per day.

Public Baths.

Provision exists for one large swimming pool 75ft. x 30ft.; a medium sized juvenile bath 60ft. x 21ft.; eight gentlemen's slipper baths, eight ladies' slipper baths, filtration and purification plant, laundry, and Baths Superintendent's house. A removable floor is provided so that the large bath hall can be used as a public hall throughout the winter months. All the premises are enclosed, of convenient lay-out and of modern up-to-date design.

Since the inception, the swimming baths have proved to be popular.

During the year 1934 the following attendances were made :—

Swimming Baths.

Men	35,154
Ladies	21,300
Juveniles	18,133
School Children	6,565
(under an arrangement with the Education Authority.)	

Slipper Baths.

Men	7,555
Ladies	1,071
Juveniles	1,071

This makes a grand total of 90,849 attendances. It is satisfactory to note the increasing use made of the Slipper Baths by all sections of the community.

Rivers and Streams.

Bottesford Beck is the only Stream of importance in the area. It drains water from the Ironstone Mines, receives sewage effluents from the Sewage Works and effluents from the various Iron and Steel Works.

The cleansing of the Beck has, up to the present, been carried out mainly by or at the expense of the Council and the Ironmasters, and to a small extent by riparian owners.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The Scunthorpe, Brumby and Ashby Sewage Disposal Works have all been well maintained and have dealt satisfactorily with the sewage from the drainage areas.

During the year the Council had under consideration the reorganisation of these three sewage disposal works and the sewerage of the whole District. Messrs. Silcock and Simpson, Consulting Engineers, Leeds, were appointed to advise, and following on their report the Council decided to approve an outline scheme which would centralize the sewage disposal works and make provision for the necessary new sewers at an estimated cost of £148,000. Application has subsequently been made to the Ministry of Health for the necessary loan, and no objection is raised to the scheme on technical grounds.

The Sewage Pumping Stations at Burringham Road, Ashby, Doncaster Road, Scunthorpe, and the Ejector Station at Frodingham have been in regular operation during the year and have given satisfactory service.

During 1934, 4,250 lineal yards of new sewers were laid in various parts of the District.

The extensions to the sewers laid down in 1934 are as follows :—

240	lineal yards,	15"	diameter,	Station Road.
300	"	"	12"	Cliff Gardens.
200	"	"	9"	Cliff Gardens.
360	"	"	12"	Church Lane.
200	"	"	9"	Church Lane.
100	"	"	9"	Exeter Road.
70	"	"	9"	Vicarage Gardens.
267	"	"	9"	Abbots Road.
133	"	"	9"	Nuns Road.
150	"	"	9"	Abbey Road.
320	"	"	9"	Bushfield Road.
100	"	"	9"	Crosby Avenue.
100	"	"	9"	Buckingham Avenue.
100	"	"	9"	Rowland Road.
500	"	"	9"	Glover Road.
100	"	"	9"	Peveril Avenue.
400	"	"	9"	Priory Lane.
50	"	"	9"	Riverdale Road.
240	"	"	9"	Fairmont Crescent.
200	"	"	9"	Cole Street.
60	"	"	9"	Albourn Avenue.
60	"	"	9"	Eryholme Crescent.

4,250 lineal yards.

Area.

The Area of the Urban District is 7,895 Acres.

Ministry of Health Inquiries.

The following Inquiries or Investigations were made by the Ministry of Health during the year affecting this Urban District :—

14th March, 1934.	The above-mentioned Regional Water Scheme.
25th July, 1934.	Investigation re proposed purchase of land for Brumby Cemetery extension.
19th Sept., 1934.	Visit of Inspector in connection with Inquiry into Redistribution of County Areas (Inquiry at Lincoln).

Conversion of Pail Closets.

During the year 504 pail closets have been converted to water carriage. This represents an increase of 322 on those carried out last year. Owing to the state of trade in the district having improved, the number of applications is greater. It is expected that 1935 will see the majority of the existing privies (where sewers and water supply are available) converted. The

problem of how to compel unwilling or stubborn owners to convert is still with us. It may be that even these will eventually realise that they have a public duty to perform in this matter. It is expected that when all voluntary effort is exhausted the Council will take steps to order the conversion of the remaining privies.

The number of pail closets converted to water carriage since 1920, when the scheme for voluntary conversion was instituted, is 3,064. There are remaining 320 pail closets.

The following statement shows the number of pail closets converted to water carriage system during the recent years and the number remaining at the end of 1934:—

1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
14	38	53	383	294	240	195	123
1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	
194	155	318	244	127	182	504	

Total 3,064.

Number of privies converted, abolished during the year ...	504
Number of privies in existence on 31/12/34	320
Number of privies in existence outside sewered area and in properties which are likely to be demolished	155
Number of privies in existence in sewered areas (excluding those in properties likely to be demolished)	165

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Collection of House and Trade Refuse.

Refuse has been collected from 8,668 houses and trade premises in the area.

The work of collection has expanded considerably during the year. The further growth of new housing estates in the area, with maximum building densities of 12 to the acre has added appreciably to the length of carry of a full dustbin. The average length of haul to the point of disposal is also still extended on account of having to take more than one third of the refuse collected to Yaddlethorpe Tip, which is approximately two miles beyond the Urban boundary and about four and a half miles from the centre of the town.

The transport employed is: two S.D. Freighters and three Model A Fords with interchangeable bodies for Refuse collection and Nightsoil collection. Owing to the increased work it was found necessary during the year to keep in commission for part-time use on refuse collection work, the 30 cwt. Model "A" Ford which it was intended last year should be used only on the tip for the carting of soil for covering purposes. A further new and additional vehicle will be required in the coming year.

The work of collection is carried out on five days each week, Saturday being reserved for vehicle cleaning and emergency purposes. The men receive one week's holiday with pay each year and are paid time and a half for overtime during Bank Holiday weeks. Special felt coats are provided for all workmen for use in wet weather and the colder months of the year.

There has been an increase in the receipts from the collection and disposal of Trade refuse, £108 being received as against £88 last year.

During the year twenty-one complaints were made regarding non-removal of refuse. These were investigated and the cause of complaint removed.

Disposal of House and Trade Refuse.

During the year 9,060 tons of refuse have been dealt with. Of this 8,781 tons have been collected by the department. 78 tons have been sent for disposal by the Markets Committee, for which no charge was made, and 216 tons have been sent by the tradesmen and others who paid for its disposal. In addition over seven tons of unfit meat and other foods were disposed of and about 156 tons of road sweepings were dealt with for the highways department without any charge being made.

The method of refuse disposal is by controlled tipping. A small amount of light trade refuse, however, is disposed of by burning in an incinerator built by the department. There has been no complaint regarding disposal or the condition of the tips.

About two acres of the Winterton Road Tip is now being used by the Council as a Sanitary and Highway Depot.

Of the total amount of refuse disposed of, 3,185 tons have been sent to the Yaddlethorpe Tip which is situated about four and a half miles from the centre of the town, and about two miles beyond the Urban Boundary. The remainder was disposed of on the Council's own land in Winterton Road. The average depth of the land below road level of the Winterton Road and Yaddlethorpe Tips is about 20 feet. To bring this up to Road level requires about five layers of refuse.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

There existed at the beginning of the year, 954 pail closets, which were reduced to 320 at the end of 1934. The contents of these are collected each week between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. by means of special tanks which are fitted to Motor Lorries. The nightsoil is disposed of by emptying into a properly constructed underground tank, connected with the Council's main outfall sewer in Dawes Lane. A proper and sufficient supply of water is provided for flushing. The majority of the pail closets now existing are either outside the sewered area or belonging to houses which are scheduled for demolition under the Housing Acts.

General.

The yield of refuse per 1,000 of the population per day shows a slight increase, being 13.47 cwts., against 13.06 last year. For the past few years it has been the practice to weigh the whole of the refuse one week in every four. Owing to such a large quantity having been tipped at Yaddlethorpe, it has not been practicable to follow out this practice this year. Special attention, however, has been paid to the weighing of the test loads on which the total weights have been estimated, and the increase in yield per 1,000 of the population is attributed to less overcrowding in the area due to the erection of 617 new houses.

Tables 25-26 show the statement of costs for the financial year ended 31st March, 1935.

Table 26 is tabulated in accordance with the Ministry of Health's Memorandum on costing.

Public Conveniences.

The Health Department controls and maintains the public conveniences in the town. There are at present in existence five conveniences one of which is for women and which is in charge of a whole time attendant. Three of the four men's conveniences have W.C. accommodation provided. The Council is reconstructing the Men's Convenience in Market Hill and providing an additional convenience in the West end of the town. In the new convenience which is being built accommodation is being provided for W.C.'s and wash-up for both sexes. Attendants' rooms are also provided. The contract price for the erection is £2,500.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

A classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these will be found in Tables 17, 18 and 19, at the end of the Report.

The total number of nuisances abated and improvements effected during the year is 3,406, against 2,940 in 1933; while 11,917 general inspections were made, against 12,812 in 1933.

Smoke Abatement.

As the principal industries in the district are the manufacture of iron and steel, most of the chimneys of manufactories are outside the scope of action by the Local Authority. It is satisfactory to note that nearly all of these works are situated upon the eastern boundary of the district, that there are very few houses or business premises near them, and that the prevailing winds carry and diffuse the smoke well away from the residential and business parts of the town.

29 complaints were received on account of such nuisances. Most of these were in respect of small businesses and were made not so much on account of black smoke as to the bad diffusion of smoke due to low chimneys and other causes.

These complaints resulted in the issuing of 14 informal and 15 statutory notices.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS OR REGULATIONS.

(a) Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops.

There are 19 milk shops on the register, 19 inspections being made. 17 inspections were made at the 13 cowsheds registered in the district.

(b) Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

There are 27 Factories and 53 Workshops in the District. A total of 160 inspections was made to these premises.

(c) Bakehouses.

There are 18 Bakehouses within the District, none of which is underground. 36 inspections were made, but no contravention of Regulations was found.

(d) Offensive Trades.

Three offensive trades are carried on in the District, viz., fish frying, gut-scraping and tripe-boiling respectively. 160 inspections were made.

(e) Fried Fish Shops.

There are 51 premises in the District registered for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fish Frier. During the year application was made to bring a travelling Motor Fish Frying Establishment within the Urban District. The application was refused.

Since the trade of Fish Frier was scheduled in 1932 as an Offensive Trade the persons engaged in this occupation have gradually brought up their premises to a better standard. The local Fish Friers' Association has encouraged its members in this respect and has co-operated with the Department for that purpose.

(f) Slaughterhouses.

There are 12 licensed Slaughterhouses in the District in addition to the Public Slaughterhouse. Many of the private Slaughterhouses are unsatisfactory. 25 per cent of all animals killed in the District were slaughtered in the Public Abattoir. These premises are unsuitable and inadequate for the needs of

this large and rapidly growing area. The Butchers now experience great difficulty in carrying out their work at the time they most desire, and as a result slaughtering is carried on until late at night in the fore part of the week. There is also insufficient room for the hanging of carcasses and there is consequent risk of contamination of the meat by butchers and others coming into physical contact with the carcasses. The overcrowding also causes unnecessary handling. The Council are fully alive to their responsibilities and have decided to provide a new Public Abattoir. Their greatest difficulty has been to acquire a suitable site. At the end of the year under review they were negotiating with the Owners with a view to the acquisition of a specific site.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

There were 74 licensed Slaughtermen in the District at the end of the year.

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

At the end of the year there were 70 Vans and Sheds in the Urban Area, which necessitated 189 inspections to enforce the Byelaws. Considerable time and trouble were taken in dealing with Caravans in the area, most of which though moveable are never moved. In one encampment situated in the South Ward and known as Drury's field, a site of approximately 7 acres, the conditions were so bad that the Council decided to apply to the Magistrates for an Order prohibiting the 27 caravans encamped on the field from being used for human habitation within the Urban District of Scunthorpe and Frodingham on account of the existence of the following nuisances:—

- (a) Dilapidated and filthy privies (wooden structures).
- (b) Ashes, waste food, and other offensive matter strewn about the field, particularly about the dyke and hedge on the Eastern boundary.
- (c) Filthy privies (brick structures), i.e., seats and floors fouled with excreta and otherwise in a dirty condition.
- (d) Accumulation of manure near brick built privies.
- (e) Horse manure fouling the ground about the caravans in particular and the field generally.
- (f) Fouling of the ground by throwing waste water and foul liquids (slops and washing water, tea leaves, etc.) thereon.

After a lengthy hearing the Magistrates made Orders for the abatement of the nuisances, but did not make Orders prohibiting the caravans from being used for human habitation within the Urban District.

Apart from the nuisances affecting public health, caravan occupants have been reported to cause considerable annoyance to persons residing near the encampment. Many of these caravans have been in this field for years.

About the time of the Council's action the owner of the field was stated to be in receipt of nearly £5 per week in rents from the caravan dwellers. The persons living in these caravans are generally living under far worse conditions than the worst houses that have been demolished in the district under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930. This is a state of affairs which should not be tolerated. The use of caravans should be restricted to those people who are compelled by circumstances to be periodically on the move, or to those people who have proper permanent dwellings and only require caravans for special purposes. In such cases the caravans are usually of better type and structure and as a rule there is little to complain of.

Common Lodging House.

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the district with accommodation for 120 lodgers. It is situated in Manley Street and is known as the Assembly Rooms. The average number of occupants during the year is about 60. The premises are well kept and well adapted for the purpose. There has been no cause for complaint or action during the year.

Schools.

The sanitary condition of schools is fully dealt with under the report on School Medical Inspection on pages 16, 17 and 18. Schools are inspected twice a year, and a detailed sanitary survey is made on each occasion.

The Board of Education's Memorandum on Closure of and Exclusion from School has been closely followed in dealing with infectious disease. No closure has been advised during the year by your Medical Officer of Health.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the District in which Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Knowledge is disseminated by Health Education Lectures, by Articles specially contributed to the Local Press, and by Talks at the various County Council Clinics.

The Medical Officer of Health has also been called upon by Works Managers to advise on matters of hygiene and prevention of disease.

Every opportunity is taken by the Staff of the Public Health Department to create and foster a sanitary conscience in the General Public, and to emphasise the necessity for personal contribution to community health.

HOUSING.

Housing.

Total Number of New Houses erected during 1934 :—

(1) By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	12
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	nil
(3) By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	605
Total						617

Number of Houses erected during the year with State Assistance under the Housing Acts (included in the above) :—

(1) By the Local Authority :	
(a) For the purpose of Part II of the Act of 1925	nil
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	nil
(c) For other purpose, i.e., Housing Act, 1930	12
(2) By other bodies or persons	*nil
12	

* 32 houses were erected with Guarantees under The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933.

Ward Distribution of the New Houses erected in 1934.

Ward.	With State Assistance.	Without State Assistance.	Totals.
	By Local Authority.	By other bodies or persons.	
North	nil	57	57
South	12	209	221
East	nil	16	16
West	nil	152	152
Central	nil	171	171
	12	605	617

Type of Houses Erected.

Ward.	With State Assistance.		Without State Assistance.	
	By Local Authority.		By other bodies or persons.	
	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.	Parlour.	Non-Parlour.
North	nil	nil	45	12
South	nil	12	38	171
West	nil	nil	121	31
East	nil	nil	16	nil
Central	nil	nil	96	75
	—	—	—	—
	nil	12	316	289
	—	—	—	—
	12		605	
	617			

Notes re Houses provided by the Local Authority.

The 12 houses were built by contract under The Housing Act, 1930, to replace houses demolished, and have been erected on a site specially acquired for the purpose on Bottesford Road, Ashby.

Notes re Houses erected by "other bodies or persons."

The houses have been built in various parts of the Urban District, as shown in the ward distribution table, by Private Builders by direct labour. Of these houses, 32 have been built in accordance with the Council's scheme for guarantees under The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933.

Future Policy with reference to General Housing Situation.

A scheme for the erection by the Council without subsidy of 50 houses on the Crosby Housing Estate under the Housing Act, 1925, has been approved by the Ministry of Health, and tenders for the building of the houses are under consideration.

Approval has been given to an application for the erection of 36 houses in accordance with the Council's scheme for guarantees under The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1933, and these with the 40 applied for and approved in 1933 make a total to date of 76 houses proposed to be built by Private Enterprise under this scheme. 32 have been completed, 8 are in course of erection and the remainder have not yet been commenced.

The Council are negotiating for the acquisition of land for the erection of further houses under the Housing Act, 1930, to replace houses to be demolished.

Housing Act, 1930.

The Council completed the construction of 12 houses in the South Ward under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1930. In fixing the rents of these houses regard was had to the varying means of the persons who were to occupy them. The lowest rent was fixed at 1s. 6d. per week and the highest at 5s. The average rent is 3s. 6d. per week.

An Enquiry into the means of the occupiers of the houses was made towards the end of the year, when it was found there were no changed circumstances to justify any amendment of the rents. Four of the houses are of the two bedroom type and eight of the three bedroom type. The Council have been carrying out negotiations for the purchase of an additional two acres of land in the South Ward for re-housing purposes. At the end of the year under review they had made application to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow money to purchase such land.

The following schedule shows the position at the end of the year of those houses where action under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, has been commenced but not completed or where action was completed during the year under review:—

Ref. Letter.	Situation of Property.	Action taken or Statement of position at the end of 1934.
E.	1, 2, 3, Legard Square, 3, 5, 7, Bottesford Lane,	These houses have been demolished—the tenants being provided with re-housing accommodation under the provisions of the Housing Act 1930.
F.	2, Bottesford Lane,	As the written undertaking to carry out the necessary structural alteration was broken the Demolition Order became operative. The house has been demolished—the tenant being found accommodation under the provisions of the Housing Act 1930.
G.	216, Ashby High Street,	It is not practicable to demolish this house. When re-housing accommodation is available it is proposed to carry out the necessary works to make it habitable and form part of No. 214.
J.	157, 159, 161, Ashby High Street (known as Houlton Villas),	Although the tenants of these houses have been found accommodation under the provisions of the Housing Act 1930, the Owner has not yet demolished the houses. The Council are pressing the Owner to proceed with demolition.
K.	1, 2, 3, 4, Cheesmans Square,	Further action postponed until re-housing accommodation is available.
L.	133, 133a, 135, 137, 139, Ashby High Street,	These houses have been demolished. 1 Tenant was found accommodation under the provisions of the Housing Act 1930.
M.	1, 2, 3, Oswald Yard,	These houses have been demolished. 2 Tenants were found accommodation under the provisions of the Housing Act 1930. The tenant of No. 1 would not apply for a council house and would not vacate the premises. It was found necessary to institute Police Court proceedings to get the house vacant.
P.	47, 49, Ashby High St.,	The tenant of No. 47 has been found accommodation under the provision of the Housing Act 1930. The tenant of No. 49, who is an old lady is still in possession. The demolition is postponed. It is very likely that the tenant will be offered re-housing accommodation when available.
E.1.	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, Elm Cottages,	Demolition Orders have been made and become operative. The tenants are waiting re-housing accommodation in Council houses.
N.1.	80a, Diana Street,	Demolition Order made near the end of the year. The house has not yet been demolished.

Ref. Letter.	Situation of Property.	Action taken or Statement of position at the end of 1934.
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C.1.	Rose Cottage, North Lincoln Road,	Notice under Section 19 Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935 has been served on the persons concerned.
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C.2.	7, North Lincoln Road,	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
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C.3.	7a, North Lincoln Road,	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
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C.4.	Ellerby Lodge, North Lincoln Road,	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
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C.5.	Ellesmere Bungalow, North Lincoln Road,	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
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C.6.	Green Bungalow, North Lincoln Road,	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
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C.7.	Fern Bank Bungalow	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
C.8.	North Lincoln Road,	
C.9.	do. do.	
C.10.	do. do.	
C.11.	do. do.	
C.12.	do. do.	

C.13.	Springbank Bungalow, North Lincoln Road,	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
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C.14.	Derby Bungalow, North Lincoln Road,	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
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Ref. Letter.	Situation of Property.	Action taken or Statement of position at the end of 1934.
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C.15. No. 2 Hut, Brigg Road,	Notice under Section 19 of Housing Act 1930 that the Council propose to consider the demolition of these houses at their meeting in January 1935, has been served on the persons concerned.
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12-14, Crosby Road,	The Council have accepted the written undertaking of the Solicitors to the Mortgagees to carry out works of reconstruction. These works have not yet been commenced.
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The production of milk within the Urban area shows a slight decrease on the previous year. At the end of 1934 the number of milk producers was 13, and the number of milk cows 98, against 101 for the previous year. This gives an average of 7.5 cows per producer.

The undermentioned samples of milk were sent to the University of Sheffield for bacteriological and biological examination. All samples were packed in ice and delivered to the University on the day they were collected from the Milk Dealers. Most of the samples were taken from retailers who obtain their supplies from sources outside the Urban District. The samples of Graded milk sent were selected at random from the retailers and delivered to the Bacteriologist in the sealed bottles as supplied to the public.

Grade A (T.T.) and Grade A	20 samples
Pasteurised	5 „
Raw milk	15 „
<hr/>	
Total	40 „
<hr/>	

The results of the bacteriological examinations are given in Table 21.

Of the 40 samples sent, three were found to show definite evidence of Tuberculosis. Two of the affected samples were of Grade A milk. The County Council were notified immediately the results were known. They instructed their Veterinary Inspector to examine the cows at all farms of the producers concerned. In the cases of the Grade A samples the Veterinary Inspector was able to locate three affected cows on his first inspection. In the remaining case he was not able to locate any affected cows by clinical examination, and further samples submitted to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons proved negative. The County Council thereupon submitted further

samples to the University of Nottingham. These proved positive. The Veterinary Inspector eventually located a cow on the producer's farm which when slaughtered was found to have a tubercular infection of the udder. A period of more than four months had elapsed between the receipt of the first biological report and the slaughter of the suspected animal.

Veterinary Inspection of Milk Cows.

During the year four Veterinary Inspections of the milch cows in the district were carried out by the County Council Inspector. The total number of cows examined at these inspections was 384, an increase of 16 over last year's figure. On one occasion one animal was found to be suffering from Tuberculosis or other affections of the Udder.

There were five instances of suspected cows reported by the owners under the Tuberculosis Order. These were examined by the Veterinary Inspector, who confirmed the suspicion of the owner. The animals were ordered to be slaughtered. The post-mortem examination showed two to be in an advanced and three in a not advanced stage of Tuberculosis.

Through the courtesy of the County Council copies of the Veterinary Inspector's reports are forwarded to the Urban Council for their information. Valuable co-operation has again been received from the County Council's Veterinary Inspector.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

During the year the Council granted five Licences under the above Order. Three were dealers Licences in respect to the sale of Grade 'A,' one was a dealers and bottling Licence in respect to the sale of Grade 'A' (T.T.) Milk, and one was a Licence to pasteurise raw milk.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

A total of 14,366 animals was slaughtered for food in the District during 1934, against 13,741 in the previous year. 13,989, or 97.3 per cent, of the total carcasses were examined by the Sanitary Inspectors. The number of animals slaughtered in the Council's Abattoir was 3,671, or 25.5 per cent of the total slaughtered in the town.

The number of meat inspections carried out was 2,652, against 2,577 in 1933.

Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924.

The Butcher and Fish Stalls in the Public Market are regularly inspected on Friday and Saturday each week for the purpose of enforcing these Regulations and also for the detection of "unfit" food. Periodic visits are also paid to the Butchers' Shops and food-preparing premises in the district. It is pleasing to note that many of the Butchers' Shops have their own refrigerators installed and that the meat exposed is protected from contamination by dust and dirt by closed windows.

Diseased and Other Unsound Meat.

The total quantity of unfit meat surrendered after inspection was 12,553 pounds, an increase of 2,945 pounds on the amount surrendered in 1933.

The various causes of unfitness are detailed in Table 23.

Adulteration, etc.

Your Council is not a Food and Drugs Authority, action under the various Acts and Regulations being undertaken by the County Council.

The Superintendent of Police states that a total of 73 samples was taken in the District during 1934 and submitted to analysis. Details of the samples and findings are given in Table 24.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The Department of Pathology, University of Sheffield, carries out the Bacteriological and Biological Examination of Milk, particulars of which are given elsewhere in the Report.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The prevalence of Infectious Diseases diminished during 1934. A total of 237 notifications of infectious disease was received, against 261 during 1933.

In addition to these a further 821, including 94 Observation cases, were brought to the notice of the Health Department by parents or others, bringing the total known number of cases of infectious disease to 1,058.

Statistics relating to notifications by Medical Practitioners for 1933 (and preceding years) are given in Table 27.

The monthly distribution of all known cases occurring in the district during the year is given in Table 29. Table 30 gives details of the number of visits paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse.

The seven principal Zymotic diseases, viz., Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhoea, and Fever (including Typhus, Enteric and Typhoid), accounted for 5 deaths. The Zymotic death rate was 0.11 per 1,000 of the population.

Chickenpox.

The prevalence of this disease increased slightly in 1934 as compared with the previous year. 251 cases came to the notice of the Public Health Department. The majority occurred during the period of January to March. This disease is not now in the list of notifiable diseases in the Area.

Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.

No notifications were received.

Diphtheria.

27 cases of Diphtheria occurred during 1934, against 14 in 1933.

21 of the cases occurred in children under 15 years of age, and 6 in persons between 15 and 65 years. There were 2 deaths. 23 cases were removed to Hospital, the remainder being nursed at home.

85 swabs were sent to the Health Office by Medical Practitioners for culture and bacteriological examination, and in 10 Diphtheria bacilli were found.

Phials of Antitoxin are kept at the Health Office for Diphtheria patients and during the year 78 issues were made.

Enteric Fever.

No cases occurred during 1934.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case occurred during 1934.

Erysipelas.

13 cases of Erysipelas were notified, against 26 in 1933. The age distribution was as follows:—

Under 1 year	1-2	3-4	10-15	15-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
—	—	—	—	4	4	5	—

The leg was involved in 3 cases and the face in 10 cases. All of the cases recovered. There were no deaths. The prevalence of this disease was low during 1934.

Measles and German Measles.

The prevalence of Measles was very low in 1934, there being only 32 cases notified.

In all 75 visits were paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse and it is probable that the supervision and care exercised may have had some effect in checking the spread of these diseases.

Malaria.

No cases of Malaria were notified.

Mumps.

412 cases of Mumps were notified. 816 visits were paid. The outbreak was of a mild character and very few complications were noted.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

6 cases were notified by Medical Practitioners. One of these cases occurred in the Maternity Home. 5 cases were visited daily by the Infectious Diseases Nurse, who carried out the necessary treatment. In no case was there any impairment of vision.

Cases	Cases Treated	Vision	Vision	Total	
Notified.	At Home.	In Hospital.	Unimpaired.	Impaired.	Blindness.Deaths
		Seunthorpe			
		Maternity			
		Home			
1.	...		Unimpaired	...	...
2.	At Home	...	Unimpaired	...	...
3.	At Home	...	Unimpaired	...	...
4.	At Home	...	Unimpaired	...	...
5.	At Home	...	Unimpaired	...	...
6.	At Home	...	Unimpaired	...	...

Pneumonia.

30 cases were notified during the year ; 20 occurred in persons above the age of 15 years. 23 Deaths were registered as due to this disease, against 23 in 1933.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

7 notifications of Puerperal Fever and 3 of Puerperal Pyrexia were received in 1934. Full details of all the cases are given in the adjoining Table.

Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis.

No cases of this disease were notified in 1934.

Scarlet Fever.

65 cases of this disease were notified in 1934, against 55 in 1933. The incidence of Scarlet Fever, however, has continued at a low level, as shown by the figures of previous years, viz., 41 in 1932, 28 in 1931, 229 in 1930, 388 in 1929, 219 in 1928, 175 in 1927, and 67 in 1926. Of the 65 cases, 56 were removed to Hospital.

199 visits were paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse.

The clinical type of the disease continues to be of a mild character. A small outbreak occurred at the War Memorial (General) Hospital towards the end of September and beginning of October. The disease first affected two members of the nursing staff and a maid at the hospital, and subsequently two in-patients contracted the disease. All precautions were taken at the onset to limit the spread of the disease, and the immediate contacts were medically examined and passively immunised by scarlet fever serum.

Further examination of the nursing and domestic staff was undertaken to discern whether any of those resident were carriers. One member had streptococci present in the throat swab, which cleared up under treatment. An examination to determine the type of the micro-organism was inconclusive.

Owing to the epidemiological features of this outbreak, and other considerations involving supervision of staff and visitors, it was decided to recommend the Hospital Authorities to close the institution to visitors, and ordinary admissions of in-patients, for a period of ten days.

Urgent cases were admitted as usual, and the general outpatient department remained open. These measures appeared to make this incipient outbreak among staff and patients abortive.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox occurred in 1934.

Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

No action was taken under these Regulations by the Medical Officer of Health.

Whooping Cough.

111 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, to which 315 visits were paid by the Infectious Diseases Nurse.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of notifications of new cases and deaths of cases occurring during 1934 are given in Table 32. 60 new cases were notified as compared with 60 in 1933. 35 deaths occurred, 26 of which were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 9 to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

Table shewing Details of Causes of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia in 1934.

Case No.	Age.	Married or Single.	Date of Birth of Child.	Date of Onset.	Date of notification.	Pyrexia or Fever.	Service requested on Notification.	Date of receipt of notification.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Diagnosis.	Remarks.
1	26	Single	8-1-34	17-1-34	18-1-34	Fever	All facilities available	20-1-34	—	Puerperal Septicaemia	Deceased
2	28	Married	27-1-34	30-1-34	31-1-34	Pyrexia	All facilities available	1-2-34	—	—	Recovered
3	27	Married	20-2-34	21-2-34	22-2-34	Fever	All facilities available	23-2-34	—	Caesarean Section	Recovered
4	29	Married	?	29-6-34	2-7-34	Fever	All facilities available	4-7-34	—	Sepsis following craniotomy	Recovered
5	28	Married	13-8-34	15-8-34	17-8-34	Fever	Admission to Hospital	17-8-34	17-8-34	—	Recovered
6	25	Married	10-8-34	15-8-34	17-8-34	Pyrexia	All facilities available	20-8-34	—	—	Recovered
7	26	Married	27-9-34	27-9-34	1-10-34	Fever	Admission to Hospital	1-10-34	1-10-34	—	Deceased
8	26	Married	25-9-34	4-10-34	16-10-34	Pyrexia	All facilities available	16-10-34	—	—	Recovered
9	22	Married	21-11-34	25-11-34	26-11-34	Fever	Admission to Hospital	26-11-34	26-11-34	—	Recovered
10	24	Single	2-12-34	5-12-34	6-12-34	Fever	Admission to Hospital	6-12-34	6-12-34	—	Recovered

Cancer.

38 deaths were registered as due to Cancer. The following Table shows the certified incidence of this disease during the past decade :—

1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
32	24	24	30	25	24	29	33	34	36	36	38

The following Table gives a summary of the Death Certificates issued during 1934 :—

Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death and Site of Cancer.	Occupation.
M	82	Carcinoma of Liver.	Ironstone Quarry Labourer
M	79	Carcinoma of Oesophagus.	General Labourer.
M	76	Carcinoma of Rectum.	Master Bricklayer.
M	71	Carcinoma of Ventriculi.	Ironworks Boilersmith.
M	70	Carcinoma of Prostrate.	Steelworks Labourer (Retired)
M	69	Carcinoma of Liver.	Police Sergeant (Retired).
M	67	Carcinoma of Rectum.	Joiner Journeyman.
M	66	Primary Carcinoma of Rectum Secondary Carcinoma of Liver.	Steelworks Bricklayer's Labourer (Retired).
M	65	Carcinoma of Stomach.	Steelworks Cold Saw Driver
M	62	Gastric Carcinoma.	Steelworks Crane Labourer.
M	59	Epithelioma of Face.	General Labourer.
M	54	Carcinoma of Gall Bladder.	Steelworks Sample Passer.
M	53	Carcinoma of Liver.	Iron Foundry Assistant Manager.
M	53	Carcinoma of Colon.	Assistant Club Steward.
M	44	Sarcoma of Kidney.	Steelworks Labourer.
M	36	Lymphadenoma.	G.P.O. Linesman.
M	4	Sarcoma of the Eye.	
F	84	Carcinoma of Pylorus.	Housewife.
F	82	Carcinoma of Rectum.	Housekeeper Domestic.
F	70	Carcinoma of Larynx.	Housewife.
F	66	Carcinoma of Breast.	Housewife.
F	65	Carcinoma of Thyroid Gland.	Housewife.
F	63	Pulmonary Carcinoma and Carcinoma of Breasts.	Housewife.
F	62	Carcinoma of Uterus and Generalised Secondary Carcinoma.	Housewife.
F	60	Carcinoma of Uteri.	Housewife.
F	57	Carcinoma of Larynx.	Housewife.
F	55	Carcinoma of Vertebrae and Carcinoma of Breast.	Housewife.
F	55	Carcinoma of Thyroid.	Housewife.
F	53	Carcinoma of Liver, Carcinoma of Mesenteric Glands.	District Nurse.
F	51	Malignant Disease of Ovary.	Housewife.
F	51	Sarcoma of Jaw.	Housewife.
F	50	Epithelioma of Mouth.	Housewife.
F	50	Carcinoma of Breast.	General Servant, Domestic.
F	49	Rodent Ulcer of Chest.	Housewife.
F	48	Carcinoma of Cervix Uteri.	Housewife.
F	46	Carcinoma of Uterus.	Housewife.
F	43	Carcinoma of Oesophagus.	Housewife.
F	35	Carcinoma of Uterus.	Housewife.

During the past few years the facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of cancer have greatly improved in the area. The local general hospital, as outlined in previous reports, has extended its services. In particular there is a fully qualified resident and honorary medical and surgical staff, including a Radiologist. A modern X-Ray apparatus has been installed. At present Radium Therapy is carried out at the Hospital, by arrangement with Doncaster Infirmary. Patients suitable for deep X-Ray therapy are sent either to the Radiologist at Doncaster or to the Hull Royal Infirmary. In the new extension to the Out-patients Department at the local hospital, a deep X-Ray therapy plant is to be installed. These arrangements are not made directly with a National Radium Centre, and are found to work to the satisfaction of the Hospital Authorities.

Laboratory Work (Examination of Specimens).

A considerable amount of work is carried out in the Laboratory of the Urban District Council for the Medical Practitioners, Clinics and Hospitals in this area. 174 such examinations were carried out in 1934. Material such as specimens of blood or faeces for examination for Enteric Fever or Dysentery, blood for Wasserman Reaction, and specimens of milk and water are sent to the Laboratories of Pathology and Public Health, London, the Grimsby Corporation Laboratory, or to the University of Sheffield respectively. A summary of the work carried out during the year is given in Tables 21 and 31.

Disinfection and Insect Pest Destruction.

Details of disinfection work are given in Table 19.

A general description of the methods in use was given in the 1931 Report. The same procedure and methods have been in use during the year under review.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

The Lindsey County Council are the Authority for the administration of this Act. Infestations within the Urban District are reported to the County Council. They instruct the local Superintendent of Police to investigate with a view to securing that all necessary and practicable steps are taken for the destruction of Rats and Mice.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was necessary under these.

Public Mortuary.

An arrangement exists with the Scunthorpe War Memorial Hospital for the use of their Mortuary. The Mortuary was used 19 times during the year. The old Public Mortuary is retained for the reception of special cases.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.

TOTAL BIRTHS IN SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total Births	606	648	651	732	616	591	553	591
Rate per 1,000 of population of Scunthorpe and Frodingham...	18.3	20.5	20.4	22.9	18.1	17.3	15.9	16.5
Rate per 1,000 smaller towns of England and Wales, population 25,000 to 50,000	16.4	16.6	16.0	16.2	15.6	15.4	14.5	15.0
Rate per 1,000 England and Wales	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.3	15.8	15.3	14.4	14.8

TOTAL BIRTHS IN WARDS.

	1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North ...	76	80	77	76	69	71	95	76	76	84	76	57	67	65	83	78
South ...	45	58	58	39	63	57	67	51	47	54	59	34	51	47	60	56
East ...	54	62	47	58	41	46	45	55	42	44	50	47	44	40	32	55
West ...	35	32	32	36	39	35	38	47	30	25	39	34	63	56	44	57
Central..	83	81	106	119	115	115	130	128	101	113	107	88	69	51	72	54
	293	313	320	328	327	324	375	357	296	320	331	260	294	259	291	300

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

	1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North ...	3	1	4	4	5	1	7	6	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3
South ...	1	3	5	2	2	1	4	1	4	2	5	1	—	4	2	2
East ...	6	3	5	3	4	2	4	5	1	1	5	4	1	3	1	3
West ...	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	5	2	1	4	—	2	—	3	2
Central..	4	5	8	6	4	6	7	8	8	4	6	2	2	4	5	3
	15	12	22	16	15	13	24	25	18	11	22	8	8	13	13	13

TOTAL DEATHS IN SCUNTHORPE AND FRODINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Total Deaths	321	238	350	327	349	325	359	320
Rate per 1,000 of population of Scunthorpe and Frodingham...	9.7	7.5	10.98	10.2	10.2	9.5	10.4	8.9
Rate per 1,000 smaller towns of England and Wales, population 25,000 to 50,000	11.3	10.6	12.3	10.5	11.3	10.8	11.0	11.3
Rate per 1,000 England and Wales	12.3	11.6	13.4	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.3	11.8

TOTAL DEATHS IN WARDS.

	1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
North ...	40	24	27	20	38	56	42	36	39	32	38	31	57	34	42	34
South ...	20	31	19	16	18	17	34	25	35	20	25	23	21	21	27	32
East ...	56	36	23	22	50	34	35	24	46	28	24	24	39	31	31	26
West ...	26	18	21	25	32	29	28	24	49	22	54	34	41	44	36	37
Central..	45	25	40	25	40	36	42	37	49	29	30	42	42	29	32	23
	187	134	130	108	178	172	181	146	218	131	171	154	200	159	168	152

Table 5.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1934.

Causes of Death.											
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
										F	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
										F	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
										F	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
										F	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
										F	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2
										F	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
										F	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
										F	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	17
										F	9
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	4
										F	5
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
										F	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
										F	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	17
										F	21
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2
										F	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	8
										F	8
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	34
										F	36
Aneurism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	...
										F	...
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	7
										F	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	1
										F	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	16
										F	7
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2
										F	...
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M	2
										F	...

Table 5—continued.

Causes of Death.											
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...							M	...
										F	2
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	1
										F	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	...
										F	1
Other Diseases of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	...
										F	1
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	2
										F	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	3
										F	5
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	...
										F	1
Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	...
										F	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation,											
Premature Birth										M	15
										F	15
Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	5
										F	8
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	2
										F	...
Other Deaths from Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	12
										F	3
Other defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	13
										F	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		M	...
										F	...
										Males	168
										Females	152
										Total	320
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—										M	F
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	20
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total Births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	300
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	287
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
Stillbirths—											
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1

Table 6. CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS FOR 1934.

Analysis of Net Deaths according to age.

Causes of Death		All ages	0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	75
Enteric Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	M	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	17	...	...	...	...	5	6	5	1	...
	F	9	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	1	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	M	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
	F	5	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Paralysis of the Insane	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer. Malignant Disease ...	M	17	...	...	1	...	...	2	5	6	3
	F	21	...	...	...	...	...	2	14	3	2
Diabetes	M	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	5
Heart Disease	M	34	1	...	...	...	1	4	14	9	5
	F	36	1	1	...	...	1	3	6	11	13
Aneurism	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Bronchitis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	F	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia	M	16	...	...	1	1	1	3	8	...	2
	F	7	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea etc. (under 2 years)	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6—continued.

Analysis of Net Deaths according to age.

Causes of Death		All ages										
			0	1	2	5	15	25	45	65	75	
Appendicitis	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Diseases of Liver	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Digestive Diseases	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	F	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
Puerperal Sepsis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Puerperal Causes	M	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Mal- formation, Premature Birth	M	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senility	M	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
	F	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Suicide	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Deaths from Violence	M	12	...	1	...	...	4	3	3	1	..
	F	3	...	...	..	1	...	..	1	...	1
Other defined Diseases	M	13	...	...	...	1	3	2	1	3	3
	F	11	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	3	2
Causes ill-defined or unknown	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males		M	168	16	1	5	5	15	23	45	33	25
Females		F	152	20	4	3	6	3	18	31	30	37
Total			320	36	5	8	11	18	41	76	63	62

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY during the year 1934.
(PROVISIONAL FIGURES)

	RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS				
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under 1 year	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest Cases	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales	14.8	0.62	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.02	0.05	0.10	0.14	0.54	5.5	59	90.4	6.5	2.1	1.0
131 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	14.7	0.66	11.8	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.47	7.4	63	90.5	6.1	2.9	0.5
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931).	15.0	0.67	11.3	0.00	—	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.14	0.42	3.6	53	91.2	6.1	1.6	1.1
London	13.2	0.50	11.9	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.56	12.6	67	87.7	6.3	6.0	0.0
Scunthorpe and Frodingham	16.5	0.81	8.9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.08	0.42	3.2	61	86.5	9.1	4.4	0.0

	per 1,000 Live Births	...	Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
{	per 1,000 Live Births	...	2.03	2.57	4.60
	"	"			
	Total Births	...	1.95	2.46	4.41
{	per 1,000 Live Births	...	1.67	0.00	1.67
	"	"			
	Total Births	...	1.61	0.00	1.61

per 1,000 Live Births ...	1.67	0.00	1.67
" " Total Births ...	1.61	0.00	1.61

Table 8. VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING YEARS 1921 TO 1934.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS		Net DEATHS belonging to the District		
		Number	Rate	Under 1 year of age	At all ages	
				Number	Net Births	Number
1921	27,790	849	32.6	75	86	308
1922	28,530	711	25.5	69	94	278
1923	29,420	725	24.6	55	75	293
1924	30,970	786	23.6	62	78	324
1925	31,430	743	23.6	55	74	274
1926	32,820	678	20.65	31	45	268
1927	33,050	606	18.3	47	77	321
1928	31,660	648	20.5	25	38	238
1929	31,880	651	20.4	39	60	350
1930	31,880	732	22.9	44	60	327
1931	33,990	616	18.1	51	83	349
1932	34,190	591	17.3	43	73	325
1933	34,590	553	15.9	33	59	359
1934	35,710	591	16.5	36	61	320

Table 9. VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1934.

Wards	Estimated Population	Births	Deaths	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Death Rate		
						Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births	from six Zymotic Diseases excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis	from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
North	7803	161	76	20.6	9.6	74	0.38	.12
South	5913	116	59	19.6	9.9	52	0.00	.00
East	6914	87	57	12.5	8.2	46	0.00	.00
West	7966	101	73	12.6	9.2	59	0.00	.12
Central	7114	126	55	17.7	7.7	63	0.00	.00
	35,710	591	320	16.5	8.9	61.0	0.08	.05
								.75
								.72
								.25

Table 10.

INFANT MORTALITY.—RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Scunthorpe and Frodingham .	74	45	77.5	38.6	60.0	60.0	83	73	59.6	60.9
126 smaller towns of England and Wales, popula- tion 25,000— 50,000	74	67	68	60	69	55	62	58	56	53
England and Wales	75	70	69	65	74	60	66	65	64	59

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS, 1934.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
North	5	7	12
South	4	2	6
East	—	4	4
West	2	4	6
Central	5	3	8
	—	—	—
	16	20	36
	—	—	—

Table 11.
ANALYSIS OF INFANT DEATHS FOR 1934.

Cause of Death	Sex	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total deaths under 1 yr.
Smallpox	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	1	1
Convulsions	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	1	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	1	1
Diarrhoea	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	1	1	..	..	2
Enteritis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation (overlying)	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	M	2	..	..	..	[2]	..	..	..	..	2
	F	1	..	..	..	[1]	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	M	..	2	..	..	[2]	..	..	..	..	2
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	1	1
Congenital Malformation	M	1	1	..	..	[2]	2	1	..	..	5
	F	..	1	..	..	[1]	1	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth	M	6	..	..	..	[6]	..	..	..	..	6
	F	9	..	1	1	[11]	..	..	..	..	11
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	M	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	M	1	..	..	..	[1]	..	..	..	..	1
	F	..	..	..	..	[..]	..	..	..	..	..
Male		10	3	..	..	[13]	2	1	..	..	16
Female		10	1	1	1	[13]	3	1	..	3	20
Grand Totals		20	4	1	1	[26]	5	2	..	3	36

Table 13.

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND IN THE COURSE
OF SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DEFECT	CODE GROUPS.		SPECIALS.	
	No. referred for treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	No. referred for treatment.	No. requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.
Malnutrition	11	34	4	4
Skin				
Ringworm—				
Head .....	...	..	...	...
Body	1	...	...	...
Scabies	3	...	1	...
Impetigo	27	...	10	...
Other Diseases (non-tubercular) ...	16	4	2	...
Eye				
Blepharitis	14	1	8	...
Conjunctivitis	2	.	2	...
Keratitis .....	...	..	...	...
Corneal Opacities ...	...	...	...	..
Defective Vision	53	40	15	1
Squint .....	...	7	4	...
Other conditions	1	2	...	1
Ear				
Defective Hearing ..	6	15	2	...
Otitis Media	9	3	2	...
Other Ear Diseases ...	102	2	1	...
Nose and Throat				
Chronic Tonsilitis ...	32	58	4	1
Adenoids	2	6	2	2
Chronic Tonsilitis and Adenoids	18	10	3	...
Other conditions	10	7	2	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tubercular)	1	32	...	...
Defective Speech .....	...	1	...	2

Table 13.—continued.

Heart and Circulation				
Heart Disease				
Organic .....	...	5	...	...
Functional	2	12	...	...
Anaemia	27	16	11	4
Lungs				
Bronchitis	64	23	1	...
Other non-tubercular Diseases .....	...	1	...	...
Tuberculosis				
Pulmonary				
Definite .....	...	...	...	1
Suspected .....	...	1	...	1
Non-pulmonary				
Glands .....	...	1	...	...
Spine .....	...	...	...	...
Hip .....	..	...	...	...
Other Bones and Joints .....	...	...	...	...
Skin .....	...	...	...	...
Other Forms .....	...	2	...	1
Nervous System				
Epilepsy .....	...	..	...	...
Chorea .....	...	...	...	...
Other conditions	5	1	1	1
Deformities				
Pickets	4	1	...	...
Spinal Curvature ...	1	...	...	...
Other Forms	2	7	..	1
Other Defects and Diseases				
	25	12	13	5
Number of Normal Children ... 148 Boys 179 Girls.				

Table 15.

SCUNTHORPE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY, 1934.

TABLE IV. (a) Pulmonary.

	Previous to 1926			1926			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933			1934																
	Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus			Class T.B. plus			Class T.B. minus			Class T.B. plus																
	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3														
Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.																																												
(2) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.	Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)													
	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Disease Arrested—	Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)													
	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Disease not Arrested—	Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)													
	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Condition not ascertained during the year	Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)													
	11	7	3	10	6	1	1	3	1	2	3	9	2	11	1	1	21	1	1	24	5	39	1	6	2	26	3	3	29	4	3	1												
	19	20	21	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Discharged as Recovered—	Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)													
	19	20	21	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
	19	20	21	1	1	1	2	2	3	6	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1														
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register	Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)													
	18	1	2	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	2	6	1	1	8	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
	18	1	2	2	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	8	2	6	1	1	8	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Dead—	Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)													
	3	1	...	3	12	15	1	8	6	14	6	3	5	8	9	1	3	4	8	3	3	5	8	2	6	6	2	5	5	5	5													
	3	1	...	3	12	15	1	8	6	14	6	3	5	8	9	1	3	4	8	3	3	5	8	2	6	6	2	5	5	5	5													
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.	Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)			Total (Class T.B. plus)			Total (Class T.B. minus)													
	82	1	9	18	28	23	1	12	14	27	23	1	16	25	1	11	21	1	8	10	19	17	4	15	19	10	1	4	13	18	4	2	1	16	19	5	...	1	8	9	4	...	2	2
	93	38	29	28	26	19	34	32	20	38	20	34	23	43	28	31	12	33	10			

TABLE IV. (b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.	Previous to 1926			1926			1927			1928			1929			1930			1931			1932			1933			1934																						
	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.																				
Disease Arrested—																																																		
Adults ... M. ...	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1																				
Children ... F. ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Disease not Arrested—																																																		
Adults ... M. ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children ... F. ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condition not ascertained during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December	2	4	1	7	1	1	2	4	2	...	1	3	...	1	7	7	5	4	8	24	5	10	...	4	19	3	4	1	7	15	5	6	2	11	24	3	6	...	6	15										
Transferred to Pulmonary ...	1	...	1											
Discharged as Recovered—																																																		
Adults ... M. ...	2	...	1	3	6	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	1											
Children ... F. ...	4	1	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	4												
Lost sight of, or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register ...	10	2	2	10	24	5	7	...	10	22	2	1	...	6	9	2	2	...	8	12	1	2	...	10	13											
Dead—																																																		
Adults ... M. ...	1	1	1	2	5	...	3	5	8	2	2	3	2	9	2	2	2	1	7	2	2											
Children ... F.	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	2												
Total written off Dispensary Register ...	18	3	4	14	39	11	9	5	18	43	4	3	6	13	26	5	4	7	13	29	5	5	3	13	26	2	1	1	...	4	2	2	3	...	7	4	...	2	6	1	...	1	...	1	...	1				
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) excluding those transferred to Pulmonary) ...	20	3	8	15	46	12	10	5	18	45	5	4	6	15	30	7	4	7	14	32	8	8	3	14	33	9	6	5	8	28	7	12	3	4	26	7	4	3	7	21	5	7	2	11	25	3	6	1	6	16

Table 16.

Table 16.
RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT SCUNTHORPE during the year ended the 31st December, 1934

1. Number of cases on 1st January under treatment or observation	Syphilis.		Soft Chancere.		Gonorrhoea.		Conditions other than venereal.		TOTALS.	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
3	17				21	19			24	36
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection						4				4
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from:—										
Syphilis, primary	1								1	1
" secondary	2	1							2	3
" latent in 1st year of infection										
" all later stages	6								6	6
" congenital	1								1	1
Soft Chancere										
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of infection					23	11			23	34
" later					1	8			1	9
Conditions other than venereal							24	43	24	67
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection	1				1	2			2	4
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3 and 4	13	19			46	44	24	43	83	189
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final test of cure (see Item 15)					15	13	24	33	39	85
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from:—										
Syphilis, primary										
" secondary	1								1	1
" latent in 1st year of infection										
" all later stages	4	3							4	7
" congenital	1	2							1	3
Soft Chancere										
Gonorrhoea, 1st year of Infection					10	3			10	13
" later						5			5	5
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure (see Item 15)					1	3			1	4
8. Number of cases transferred to other Centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	1				1	3			2	5
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	6	14			19	17		10	25	66
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9	13	19			46	44	24	43	83	189
10. Number of cases in the following stages of syphilis included in Item 6 which failed to complete one course of treatment:—										
Syphilis, primary										
" secondary	1								1	1
" latent in 1st year of infection										
" all later stages										
" congenital										
11. Number of attendances:—										
(a) for individual attention of the medical officers	157	291			998	720	30	316	1185	2512
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing					2026	315		164	2026	2505
Total Attendances	157	291			3024	1035	30	480	3211	5017
12. In-patients:—										
(a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year										
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given										
13. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age periods										
Under 1 year.	M. F.	1 and under 5 years.	M. F.	5 and under 15 years.	M. F.	15 years and over.	M. F.	Totals.		
								M. F.	M. F.	1
14. Chief preparations used in treatment of Syphilis:—										
(a) Names of preparations	Approved	Arsenoben	zene	Compounds.	Mercury.	Bismuth.				
(b) Total number of injections given (out-patients and in-patients)	N.A.B.	Kharsulphan	Sulfarsenol		Bismostab					
	86	14	122							283
15. Are the tests recommended in Memo. V21 as amended by Memo. V21a followed in deciding as to the discharge of the patient after treatment and observation for syphilis and gonorrhoea? If not, in what way are they modified?	Yes.									
	—									
16. Pathological Work:—										
(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the medical officer of the treatment centre										
(b) Number of specimens from patients attending at the Treatment Centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory										

Table 14.
RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE SCUNTHORPE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY
DURING THE YEAR 1934.

[illegible]

1.	Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
2.	Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3.	Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
4.	Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
5.	Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1112
6.	Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
7.	Number of consultations with medical practitioners:—									
	(a) Personal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
	(b) Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
8.	Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
9.	Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1442
10.	Number of:—									
	(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
11.	Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above									Nil
12.	Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44

Table 14a.

SCUNTHORPE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC, 1934.						Infants	School Children	Adults
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Club Foot	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...
Claw Foot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	1
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	5
Other Defects	...	...	...	...	...	27	20	2
Examined for Defects which proved not to be Orthopædic						1	2	...
Total Cases						40*	69*	9
						118		
(* 1 case had 2 Defects)								
Total Attendances						71	160	24
						255		

N.B.—Adults are only eligible for treatment under the scheme if they are tuberculous.

ATTENDANCES AT INTERMEDIATE ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS DURING 1934.

	T.B.	Non-T.B.
Infants	4	49
School Children	21	1306
Adults	3	2
Total	28	1357

Table 14b.

SCUNTHORPE EYE CLINIC—1934.

	Cases examined for first time.	Cases re- examined.
Number of Schoolchildren Examined	133	122
Number of Children below 5 Examined	8	3
Total Number of Children Refracted	125	120
Number of other Defects and Eye Diseases ...	22	5
Number of Cases for whom Spectacles were prescribed		187
Number of Cases who obtained Spectacles ...		142
Number of Adults examined for Lindsey Blind Society		4
Number of Adults examined for P.A. Com- mittee		1

ANALYSIS OF ERRORS OF REFRACTION.

Error of Refraction.	Cases examined for first time.	Cases re- examined.
Errors of Refraction without Squint { Hypermetropia	26	14
Myopia	33	17
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	21	22
Myopic Astigmatism	8	4
Mixed Astigmatism	4	14
Errors of Refraction with Squint { Hypermetropia	18	21
Myopia	0	2
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ...	12	24
Myopic Astigmatism	3	1
Mixed Astigmatism	0	1

ANALYSIS OF EYE DISEASES AND DEFECTS.

Blepharitis	Hordeolum	Conjunctivitis	Bleph. c. Conj.	Strumous Keratitis	Syphilitic Keratitis	Retinitis	Meibomian Cyst	Ptosis	Nystagmus	Congenital Cataract	Cong. Dislocation Lenses	Defective Iris	Leucomata	Strumous Keratitis	Cataract	Cataract c. Keratitis	Cong. Dislocation of Lenses	Atrophic retinitis c. nebulae
10	6	4	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 17.

I M P R O V E M E N T S.

HOUSING.

	N.	S.	E.	W.	C.	Total
Eaves, gutters and fall pipes renewed, etc.	12	4	23	22	10	71
Koofs repaired	11	13	20	12	4	60
Yard paving repaired	15	12	50	12	9	88
House floors repaired	2	5	17	15	4	43
Dampness excluded	11	5	29	22	6	73
W.C. flushing tanks repaired .	7	1	13	2	7	30
Yards cleansed ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	2
Houses cleansed ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nuisances from animals	1	...	...	...	...	1
Accumulation of manure	1	1	1	...	...	3
Offensive accumulations ... ..	...	5	1	3	...	9
New sinks fixed ... ..	...	50	18	8	1	77
Sink waste pipes repaired	1	...	2	2	...	5
Pumps repaired ... ..	...	3	...	1	...	4
Houses supplied with towns water (includes 617 new houses)	51	305	51	107	259	753
General defects remedied	30	32	95	43	15	215
Overcrowding abated ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	2
W.C. basins cleansed ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C. basins fixed ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	2
W.C. structures rebuilt or repaired	1	5	3	1	1	11
Smoke nuisances dealt with ... ..	...	9	11	7	2	29
New dustbins provided	22	15	17	52	20	126
New privy pails provided	1	2	4	6	3	16
Pail Closets converted to W.C.s	40	199	109	99	57	504
Inspection chambers provided .	1	1	...	...	1	3
Drains repaired or amended	8	51	32	29	9	129
Drains cleansed	114	56	178	161	118	627
Drains reconstructed ... ..	...	7	1	...	...	8
New drains inspected	41	198	110	99	59	507
W.W.C.s converted to W.C.s	5	...	...	1	...	6

3406

Table 18.

WORKSHOPS IN URBAN DISTRICT, 1934.

Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plumbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Joiners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Monumental Masons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Upholstering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cycle Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tinsmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watch Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Garage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Galvanising Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

53

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil
Cleansed and Limewashed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

	N.	S.	E.	W.	C.	Total
Number of Inspections . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	11917
„ „ Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	3406
„ „ Informal Notices	20	36	61	65	75	257
„ „ Statutory „	12	9	26	15	37	99
„ „ Warning letters	...	5	2	...	1	8
Complaints received	18	21	64	...	...	103

Total Number of Nuisances during year :—

(1) Abated as result of informal action 3224

(2) Reported to Council

Statutory Notices issued 99

Statutory Notices not issued 68

DETAILS OF NUISANCES ABATED.

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Overcrowding	2	...
Smoke	14	15
Accumulations of Refuse	...	3
Foul Ditches	...	3
Foul Pigs and other animals	1	...
Dampness	35	38
Yards repaired or repaved	72	16
Other nuisances	3100	107

Table 19.

DISINFECTION.

Rooms disinfected	96
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	75
(b) Tuberculosis	21
Beds disinfected or destroyed	80
(a) Ordinary infectious diseases	65
(b) Tuberculosis	15
Beds disinfected or destroyed for other reasons	44
Rooms disinfected for other reasons	38
Blankets and Sheets, etc., disinfected	491
Pillows and Bolsters disinfected	260
Articles of clothing disinfected	45
Total—disinfected or destroyed	796

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Closets.

Number of houses with privy vaults in district	nil
Number of houses with pail closets in district	320
Number of pail closets repaired	16
Number of houses with water closets	8480
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets	504
Number of water closets repaired	43

Drains.

Drains examined, tested and exposed	507
Drains unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	856
Waste pipes, rain water pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.	71
Drains reconstructed	8

Sewers.

New lengths of sewers laid	4250 yards
-----------------------------------	------------

**DETAILS OF INSPECTION OF COWSHEDS
AND MILKSHOPS.**

Cowsheds.

Number of cowsheds on register	13
Number of inspections	17
Contraventions of regulations ... ..	...
Contraventions remedied ... ..	...
Number of milch cows in district	98

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of milk shops on register	19
Number of inspections	19
Contraventions of regulations ... ..	...
Contraventions remedied ... ..	...

Table 20.

H O U S I N G.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—	
(a) Total	617
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:	
1. By Local Authority	12
2. By other bodies or persons	605
1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1919
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5082
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing consolidated Regulations, 1925)	35
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	76
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	23
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	12
2. Remedy of Defects during Year without service of Formal Notices:—	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	229
3. Action under Statutory Powers:—	
A—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

Table 20.—continued.

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	596
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	92
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	504
C—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	11
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	7
D—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Table 21.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MILK SAMPLES, 1934.

Date.	Nature of Sample.	Total Bacteria per cubic centimetre.	Bacillus Coli.	Presence of Tubercle Bacilli (biological test).	Remarks.
9-2-34	Pasteurised	4,540.0	Absent	No Test	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	5,780.0	Absent	Present	Retailer warned
	Grade A.	113,200.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	6,300.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A. T.T.	156.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	446,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	3,800.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	58,600.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
20-4-34	Grade A.	20,800.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A. T.T.	17,600.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	23,600.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	564,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	5,700.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	12,000.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	20,800.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Pasteurised	19,000.0	Absent	No Test	Satisfactory
29-6-34	Pasteurised	70,000.0	Present in 1/100th	No Test	Unsatisfactory
	Grade A.	30,600.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	1,024,000.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Grade A. T.T.	4,220.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	2,580,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Raw	1,708,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Raw	555,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Raw	1,380,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
31-8-34	Pasteurised	6,200.0	Absent	No Test	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	326,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Present	Retailer warned
	Grade A.	372,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Grade A.	30,200.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Grade A. T.T.	1,040.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	612,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Raw	2,280.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory
	Raw	9,200.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
9-11-34	Grade A. T.T.	18,400.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	26,400.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Grade A.	504,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Retailer warned
	Grade A.	4,400.0	Absent	Absent	Satisfactory
	Pasteurised	100,000.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	89,600.0	Present in 1/100th	Absent	Unsatisfactory
	Raw	22,400.0	Present in 1/10th	Present	Retailer warned
	Raw	19,200.0	Present in 1/10th	Absent	Satisfactory

The standards laid down under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 are as follows :—

CERTIFIED MILK.—Not more than 30,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli present in 1/10th c.c.

GRADE A. MILK.—Not more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c. and no B. Coli in 1/100th c.c.

PASTEURISED MILK.—Not more than 100,000 bacteria per c.c.

Table 22.

PARTICULARS OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND
INSPECTED IN WARD ORDER.

Animals.	North.	South.	East Private.	Public.	West.	Cent.	Total
Beast							
Slaughtered . . .	209	72	670	760	10	...	1721
Examined	209	72	662	758	10	...	1711
Sheep							
Slaughtered . . .	955	339	2567	1575	125	...	5561
Examined	937	337	2435	1568	124	...	5401
Pigs							
Slaughtered . . .	761	418	4016	1326	440	...	6961
Examined	744	410	3866	1310	428	...	6758
Calves							
Slaughtered . . .	12	...	99	10	2	...	123
Examined	12	...	95	10	2	...	119
Total slaughtered .	1937	829	7352	3671	577	...	14366
Total examined . .	1902	819	7058	3646	564	...	13989
Number of Licensed Slaughter Houses							
	2	5	3	1	2	..	13
Number of Inspections . . .							
	301	485	1633	233	..		2652
Cleansed and lime- washed							
	8	20	12	4	8	...	52

Table 23.

UNFIT MEAT SURRENDERED.

The following table gives the Amount of Meat surrendered after examination.
It is set out in month order and gives the weight, and disease or cause of its unfitness.

	Tuberculosis	Cirrhosis	Fevered	Flukes	Putrefaction	Dropsy	Cysts	Antinomycosis	Abcesses	Inflammation	Unsound	TOTAL Tons. cwt. qrs. lbs.
January	1212	63	...	14	...	...	...	...	56	14	...	12 0 15
February	964	35	...	...	...	...	4	28	112	4	...	10 0 27
March	1557	30	...	...	...	...	4	28	89	...	...	15 1 0
April	698	18	...	14	98	...	...	...	42	6	...	7 3 8
May	339	55	252	...	...	...	...	28	56	35	...	6 3 9
June	1258	56	...	14	...	...	...	196	52	...	40	14 1 20
July	414	28	...	...	...	...	40	...	14	...	18	4 2 10
August	202	31	...	...	60	...	...	...	28	...	...	2 3 13
September	553	28	...	...	...	...	5	28	42	...	...	5 3 12
October	727	56	...	...	...	...	2	...	28	8	...	7 1 9
November	1250	98	...	14	...	31	...	...	56	7	...	13 0 0
December	1045	113	28	...	...	...	12	...	84	34	...	11 3 0
Totals ...	10219	611	280	56	158	31	67	308	659	108	58	5 12 0 11

Table 23.—continued.

OTHER FOOD SURRENDERED.

									cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
15 nets Sprouts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	4
30 Rabbits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	4
9 cases Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
3 tins Tongue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			19
Prawns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1	0
3 cases Pears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	8
Plums	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	7

Table 24.

List of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Urban District of Scunthorpe and Frodingham during the year ending 31st December, 1934. (Figures supplied by Superintendent of Police.)

Nature of Sample.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of genuine Samples.	Details of Samples not of the required standard.	Police action taken
New Milk	43	41	3% deficient milk fat. 13% ditto	Cautioned. Dismissed.
Ground Rice	2	2		
Flour	1	1		
Margarine	2	2		
Sausage	1	1		
Tea	2	2		
Sugar	2	2		
Vinegar	2	2		
Lard	3	3		
Cocoa	2	2		
Cheese	1	1		
Epsom Salts	1	1		
Baking Powder .	3	3		
Butter	1	1		
Icing Sugar	1	1		
Toffee	1	1		
Pepper	1	1		
Rice	1	1		
Oatmeal	1	1		
Mustard	1	1		
Potted Meat	1	1		

Table 25.
Cleansing Cost for year ending March 31st, 1935.
HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

Transport.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Depreciation on No. 1 Ford (5 years old) ...						
* „ „ No. 2 Ford (4 years' life) ...	45	0	0			
* „ „ No. 3 Ford (4 years' life) ...	60	0	0			
„ „ No. 1 S.D. Freighter (4 years' life) ...	72	0	0			
„ „ No. 2 S.D. Freighter (4 years' life) ...	72	0	0			
*Licences and Insurances (Fords)	71	4	0			
„ „ (S.D. Freighters)	95	2	0			
*Repairs and Maintenance of Fords (including tyres) ...	70	15	3			
Repairs and Maintenance of Freighters (including tyres) ...	78	13	5			
Garages ...	15	0	0			
*Petrol and Oil ...	301	5	0			
Wages of Drivers ...	611	13	11			
	1492	13	7	1492	13	7
Wages.						
Refuse Collectors ...	1668	5	4			
Supervision ...	178	11	9			
Holiday Pay ...	45	15	0			
	1892	12	1	1892	12	1
† Establishment.						
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.) ...	189	7	4	189	7	4
	Total ...	£3574	13	0		
Less Receipts.						
Haulage on Conversion of Pail Closets ...	98	5	0			
Sundry Sales ...	2	5	0			
Trade Refuse Collection ...	76	5	0			
	176	15	0	176	15	0
	Nett Cost ...	£3397	18	0		

Table 25.—continued.

Total amount of Refuse collected during year — 8,781 tons.

Cost per ton (including depreciation but excluding capital expenditure) — 7s. 8.87d.

NIGHTSOIL COLLECTION.

Transport.						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
*Depreciation on No. 1 Ford (4 years' life) ...						15	0	0			
*,, ,, No. 2 Ford (4 years' life) ...						15	0	0			
,, ,, 2 Nightsoil Bodies						10	0	0			
*Licence and Insurance of two Fords						23	14	8			
*Repairs and Maintenance						23	11	10			
*Petrol and Oil						104	4	6			
Garage						5	0	0			
Wages of Drivers						94	8	8			
						290	19	8	290	19	8
Wages.											
Collectors						164	15	3			
Supervision						20	8	1			
Holiday Pay						5	9	6			
						190	12	10	190	12	10
† Establishment.											
Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)						21	10	4	21	10	4
						Total ...	£503	2	10		
Less Receipts.											
Sundry Sales						15	0				
Haulage on Conversion						32	15	1			
						33	10	1	33	10	1
						Nett Cost ...	£469	12	9		

Total amount of Nightsoil collected — 569 tons.

Cost per ton for collection — 16s. 6.089d.

Table 25.—continued.

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE DISPOSAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	489	15	10			
Team Labour	25	2	6			
Petrol and Oil	19	19	10			
Supervision and Holiday Pay	50	2	3			
	585	0	5	585	0	5

† **Establishment.**

Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)	42	10	2	42	10	2
Total ...	£627	10	7			

Less Receipts.

Sundry Sales	2	17	9			
Disposal of Trade Refuse	31	19	0			
	34	16	9	34	16	9
Nett Cost ...	£592	13	10			

Total quantity of Refuse dealt with — 9,160 tons.

Cost per ton for disposal — 1s. 3.529d.

NIGHTSOIL DISPOSAL.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	46	7	9			
Supervision and Holiday Pay	4	12	0			
Scavenging, Dawes Lane	5	1	0			
Water	5	11	3			
	61	12	0	61	12	0

† **Establishment.**

Insurance (Workmen's Compensation and Public Liability), National Insurance, Depot Charges (Equipment, Renewals and Repairs, etc.)	3	17	8	3	17	8
Total ...	£65	9	8			

Amount of Nightsoil dealt with — 569 tons.

Cost per ton for disposal — 2s. 3.62d.

* These figures represent the following proportion of the whole cost and are based on actual mileage of each service.

Refuse Collection 75%. Nightsoil Collection 25%.

The Petrol and Oil consumption is that which is actually used on each service, the proportions being as follows.

Refuse Collection 70.8%. Nightsoil Collection 24.5%.

Refuse Disposal 4.7%.

† Establishment Charges are based on the wages in each service, the proportions being as follows.

Refuse Collection 73.5%. Nightsoil Collection 8.4%.

Refuse Disposal 16.6%. Nightsoil Disposal 1.5%.

Nightsoil Collection and Disposal.

Table showing costs for the year ended 31st March, 1935.

ITEM I	PARTICULARS 2	I.—COLLECTION		II.—DISPOSAL		TOTAL	
		Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 3	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 4	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 5	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 6	Including Depreciation or Loan Charges 7	Excluding Depreciation or Loan Charges 8
REVENUE ACCOUNT—							
A	Gross Expenditure	£503 2 10 33 10 1	£463 2 10 33 10 1	£65 9 8 Nil	£65 9 8 Nil	£568 12 6 33 10 1	£528 12 6 33 10 1
B	Gross Income						
C	Net Cost	£469 12 9	£429 12 9	£65 9 8	£65 9 8	£535 2 5	£495 2 5
UNIT COSTS—							
D	Gross Expenditure per ton	17/8 22 1d. 1/2 132d.	16/3 35d 1/2 132d.	2/3 62d. Nil	2/3 62d Nil	19/11 842d. 1/2 132d.	18/6 97d. 1/2 132d.
E	Gross Income per ton						
F	Net Cost per ton	16/6 089d.	15/11 218d.	2/3 62d.	2/3 62d.	18/9 710d.	17/4 8 8d.
G	Net Cost per 100 houses or premises from which nightsoil is collected	£146 15 3	£134 5 3	£20 9 3	£20 9 3	£167 4 6	£154 14 6
RATE POUNDAGE—							
J	Net Cost equivalent rate in the £	·648d.	·593d.	090d.	·090d.	·738d.	·683d
K	Percentage of J to Total Rates in the £	·623%	·570%	087%	·087%	·710%	·657%

1. Total nightsoil collected in tons 569 tons
2. Number of houses with pail closets at beginning of 1934 954—320 at end of 1934
3. Method of Collection:—By two petrol vehicles which have interchangeable refuse and night-soil bodies. Are apportioned as follows:—
Refuse Collection ... 75%
Nightsoil " ... 25%
4. Method of Disposal: Brought to Central Depot and discharged into main outfall sewer.

Table 27.

Showing the number of Infectious Diseases notified by Medical Practitioners from 1924 to 1934.

Disease	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Smallpox .....	...	...	25	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup	27	33	59	25	45	36	57	26	16	14	27
Erysipelas	13	16	13	12	35	22	32	12	28	26	13
Scarlet Fever ...	99	70	67	175	219	388	229	28	41	55	65
Enteric Fever.....	5	3	1	7	1	4	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ..	1	2	3	4	3	...	1	4	6	8	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	4	5	2	18	10	5	12	4	3
Poliomyelitis	2	2	2	5	...	...	4	...	2	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	56	52	44	54	37	37	47	42	53	41	40
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	35	27	37	29	20	31	21	23	13	19	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	15	13	6	9	1	9	7	10	3	6
Measles	465	46	73	256	25	207	144	93	421	11	21
Encephalitis Lethargica	7	3	2	1	1	2	...	5	1	...	1
Malaria .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	70	38	54	83	18	69	69	76	63	66	30
Chickenpox	51	146	93	131	176	67	218	105	182	12	2
German Measles ...	...	2	19	3	1	10	1	...	4	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacillary Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .....	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Polio Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	837	456	509	797	593	893	583	431	853	261	237

Table 28.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED BY DOCTORS, 1934.

DISEASE.	AGE INCIDENCE.													WARD INCIDENCE.						
	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over	Total	North	South	East	West	Central	Cases removed to Hospital	Total deaths in U.D.
Small-pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	14	9	4	20	18	56	1
Scarlet Fever .....	..	2	6	4	6	34	6	4	2	1	..	..	27	13	3	..	8	3	23	2
Diphtheria .....	..	..	3	5	2	11	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(including Paratyphoid)																				
Puerperal Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	2	..	2	2	1	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Pneumonia	1	2	2	..	1	3	1	2	12	3	2	1	30	4	2	6	7	11	..	23
Ophthalmic Neonatorum .	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	3	1	..	..
Measles	4	4	3	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	4	..	10	2	5	..	..
German Measles .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	13	3	1	2	4	3	3	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Myelitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-Encephalitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Table 29.

TOTAL MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF ALL KNOWN CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Month	Diphtheria	Measles	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Chickenpox	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Mumps	German Measles	Dysentery	Malaria	Ophthalm. Neon	Smallpox	Enceph. Leth.	Whooping Cough	Polio Enceph.	Cerebro- spinal Meningitis
Jan.	1	1	7	2	101	4	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	47	1	1
Feb.	1	1	7	3	74	2	1	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	1
Mar.	1	3	1	4	31	1	1	1	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1
April	1	3	4	5	1	1	1	1	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	19	1	1
May	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	1	1
June	2	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	122	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
July	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Aug.	2	1	6	7	2	1	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sept.	11	1	1	16	6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oct.	2	5	1	9	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	1
Nov.	7	17	1	10	18	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dec.	7	17	1	10	18	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	27	32	30	65	251	13	7	3	412	1	1	1	6	1	1	111	1	1

Table 30.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NURSE'S VISITS, 1934.

	No. of cases visited	No. of visits paid
Scarlet Fever	65	199
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	125
Pneumonia	30	79
Diphtheria	27	81
Para-Typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...
Erysipelas	13	47
Whooping Cough	111	315
Chickenpox	251	682
Measles and	32	75
German Measles	1	3
Mumps	412	816
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1
Bacillary Dysentery ... ..	...	...
Puerperal Fever	7	13
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	4
Smallpox ... ..	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...
Queries, Observations, Contacts	94	197
Polio Encephalitis	1	2
Discharging Eyes	4	45
Total	<u>1058</u>	<u>2684</u>

Table 31.

LABORATORY WORK.

Specimens examined in Public Health Department :

	Positive	Negative	Total
For Diphtheria Bacilli	11	143	154
For Tubercle Bacilli	2	16	18
Hairs for Ringworm ... ..	...	...	...
Other examinations	2	...	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ... ..	...	...	...
	—	—	—
Total	15	159	174
	—	—	—

Specimens sent away for examination :

	Positive	Negative	Total
For Wassermann Reaction	1	17	18
„ Widal Reaction ... ..	...	1	1
„ Diphtheria Bacilli ... ..	...	...	...
„ Diphtheria Virulence ... ..	...	...	...
„ Tubercle Bacilli ... ..	...	...	...
Fæces for Enteric Bacilli ... ..	...	1	1
Urine „ „ „ „ ... ..	...	...	...
Milk for Bacteriological and Biological examination	3	37	40
Water	3	...	3
Dysentery Bacilli ... ..	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ... ..	...	...	...
Smears for Gonococci ... ..	...	13	13
	—	—	—
Total	7	69	76
	—	—	—

Table 32.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	Notifications		New Cases		Deaths			
			Non-				Non-	
	Pulmonary		pulmonary		Pulmonary		pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
1—5 years	...	1	4	1	...	...	2	1
5—10 „	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...
10—15 „	1	1	2	6	...	...	1	3
15—20 „	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...
20—25 „	4	8	...	2	4	2	...	...
25—35 „	3	3	...	1	5	5	...	...
35—45 „	3	3	...	...	1	1	...	1
45—55 „	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
55—65 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
	18	22	7	13	17	9	4	5

Ratio of Non-notified Tuberculous Deaths to total Tuberculous Deaths equals 1 : 7. The efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in the area is satisfactory. No cases of wilful neglect or refusal to notify have occurred. 5 cases of non-notified tuberculous deaths occurred.

Year.	Notifications New Cases.					Deaths.					
	Non-					Non-					
	Pulmonary	pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	pulmonary	Total	Pulmonary	pulmonary
1921 ...	50	...	29	...	79	...	14	...	18	...	32
1922 ...	30	...	27	...	57	...	19	...	10	...	29
1923 ...	74	...	30	...	104	...	27	...	6	...	33
1924 ...	56	...	35	...	91	...	20	...	10	...	30
1925 ...	52	...	28	...	80	...	24	...	10	...	34
1926 ...	44	...	37	...	81	...	20	...	10	...	30
1927 ...	54	...	29	...	83	...	21	...	6	...	27
1928 ...	36	...	21	...	57	...	15	...	4	...	19
1929 ...	37	...	31	...	68	...	18	...	4	...	22
1930 ...	47	...	21	...	68	...	17	...	8	...	25
1931 ...	42	...	23	...	65	...	30	...	10	...	40
1932 ...	53	...	13	...	66	...	21	...	10	...	31
1933 ...	41	...	19	...	60	...	24	...	6	...	30
1934 ...	40	...	20	...	60	...	26	...	9	...	35

Table 33.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises	Number of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	54	..	...
Workshops	110	...	...
Workplaces ... ..	...	...	...
	—	—	—
Total	164	...	...
	—	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects		No. of Offences in respect to which Prosecu- tions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommodation :				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	...	...	...	...
Not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...
Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouse ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
	—	—	—	—
Total	2	2	...	...
	—	—	—	—

